The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 2933. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

Highly Important News from Washington.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE COUNTED.

Joint Session of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Abraham Lincoln Declared Elected President, and Hannibal Hamlin Vice-President.

AN IMPRESSIVE SCENE.

Nothing Done Yet by the Peace Conference.

The Arrival of the President Elect at Columbus, Ohio.

He Makes a Speech Before the Legislature

Proceedings of the Convention at Montgomery.

ASSEMBLING OF THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

FOUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

THE ELECTORAL VOTES COUNTED.

To-day was one of those fixed upon for the contemplated raid on the Capital, and a few weeks ago many freely predicted that the counting of the electoral votes would never be peacefully accomplished. The day has passed remarkably calm. Even the atmosphere was soft and balmy, and the air so still that the national flags over the Capitol hung closely to their staves.

The scene in the House was very impressive. Thousands of people were present, filling every available spot. As many more left, being quite unable to reach the galleries. The arrangements for keeping the peace at the Capitol, and avoiding obstruction of the passage from one House to the other were perfect.

When the Senate entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE took a seat with the Speaker, and assumed the Chair. Senators SEWARD, DOUGLAS and LANE occupied the centre seats of the front row of Senators. From the moment the Senators took their seats, and throughout the proceedings, the audience looked on with almost breathless interest and silence, appreciating fully the grave solemnity of the occasion, and the decorum belonging thereto. There were no manifestations of applause, disapprobation or uneasiness in the audience, and when the Vice-President had announced the result, and that LINCOLN and HAMLIN were elected, the vast audience, satisfied that the interesting event was consummated in peace, arose silently and withdrew in an orderly manner from the chamber. Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE bore himself in the proceedings with marked dignity and courtesy.

WISE PRECAUTIONS.

Thus has vanished one of the supposed points of danger to the public peace, and the public pulse beats freer. There really has been so much apprehension that many families left town. Such fears are now dissipated, and people are flocking to town in crowds. True, we hear occasional foolish rumors of plots to take the city, blow up the public buildings, and prevent the inauguration of LINCOLN, but they disturb nobody. Nevertheless, there need be no doubt that to Gen. SCOTT's wise precautionary measures for the protection of the city against lawless violence are we indebted, in a great measure, for the prevailing good order.

SOMETHING TANGIBLE.

I understand that Gov. HICKS, of Maryland, testified before the House Committee that a clerk in the Census Bureau, named GOLDSBOROUGH, told him that he was meeting nightly with a band of men who were plotting for the seizure of the Capital. It is said that GOLDSBOROUGH now denies having had any authority for such a statement, and his friends say he made it to frighten Gov. HICKS into calling a State Convention.

THE PEACE CONVENTION.

The Peace Conference had adjourned over till Friday, but Judge WRIGHT, a member from Ohio, having died to-day, Ex-President TYLER this afternoon issued a notice calling the Convention together to-morrow in order to attend the funeral. The Committee on a Plan of Reconciliation failed to report to-day, not having agreed among themselves, and I am informed to-night by a member of the Committee that there is now but little prospect of any agreement. The late speech of Mr. LINCOLN at Indianapolis, he says, has somewhat dissipated the anticipated harmony.

Telegrams received to-day, by leading members of the Congress of the secession stripe, leave but little doubt of there being a majority of the people of Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri for the Union as it is, in preference to secession, provided,—so they say,—there is no coercion attempted. Several members of the Convention are becoming restless. One leaves to-morrow, and several others speak of returning home next week.

MR. SHERMAN'S BILL.

The Secessionists, *per se*, don't like Mr. SHERMAN's bill, introduced to-day, authorizing the President to issue coupon bonds on the United States Treasury, of not less denomination than $50, to run twelve years. Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, objected, saying he was determined to oppose every obstacle to the military despotism about to be inaugurated, to prevent it from raising money and arming men to butcher the people. This ebullition was received with shouts of derisive laughter; but the single objection prevented the immediate passage of the bill. It will be passed under a suspension of the rules at the first opportunity.

THE COMMAND OF THE GULF.

The Government will never abandon its forts at Tortugas, Barancas, Pensacola and Key West—or the line of military defences along the western frontier of Texas. All of them are indispensable to the integrity of the Union in a strategic point of view. The forts are necessary to command the Gulf and protect the trade and commerce in that quarter, and the line of military posts are essential to prevent the South from overrunning Mexico. The latter are all in a part of the State of Texas where the Union sentiment is largely in the ascendant, so that they would have the prompt assistance of a large volunteer force, at shortest notice, to aid the regular forces in whatever movement might be found necessary to protect the honor of the flag of the Union. The concentration of a strong naval force in the Gulf, and the withdrawal of Gen. TWIGGS from the command of the Military Department of Texas, show that the Administration is fully alive to the importance of the points indicated.

SOUTHERN MILITARY POSTS.

One of your cotemporaries announced on Sunday last that a terrible fellow, known as Capt. JOHN R BAYLOR, was about to march upon the United States Arsenal at San Antonio, Texas, with a thousand men, to seize it in the interest of the Disunionists. I have just received a copy of the San Antonio *Ledger*, which, referring to a story of this kind, quotes a statement by Capt. BAYLOR to the effect that in his section of the State the Indian question overrides entirely that of Union or Disunion; that people ask nothing about the latter, but are absorbed in the inquiry as to whether the Indians are likely to get "as far down as —— river." He adds: "We don't care to know what South Carolina has done, but simply want to know what the Indians have done, and where we can rent houses in the settlements for our families" in order to get them to places of safety from the dreaded savages. The editor of the *Ledger*, at the close of his article, thus vindicates the loyalty of the people of San Antonio; he says: "Such an expedition would obtain neither sympathy nor aid from any portion of the citizens of San Antonio; on the contrary, it would be effectually resisted by them as one man."

KANSAS CLAIMS.

Mr. TAPPAN, of New-Hampshire, will soon report to the House a bill for the payment of claims for losses sustained by the people of Kansas during the Pro-Slavery rebellion there, not to exceed half a million of dollars in the aggregate. The subject is a very important one, involving either a new principle or a new application of an old principle.

THE GAINES CASE.

The celebrated case of Mrs. GAINES against the City of New-Orleans came up in the Supreme Court to-day. Arguments will probably now proceed. This is the only remaining test of her claim, which involves many millions of property in New-Orleans. If the decision is in her favor, the question arises whether judgment won't be repudiated by New-Orleans.

The 22d of February will be observed as a national holiday. The resolutions introduced in the House to sanction it meets warm approval everywhere, as being most appropriate, and calculated for good in these troublous times.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

The Secretary of the Treasury has sent another letter to Mr. SHERMAN, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, of which the following is a copy:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 13, 1861.

SIR: It is indispensable that I should give notice to-day, of a loan of $8,000,000, in order that the Government may be in funds to meet indispensable payments on the 1st proximo.

The obstacles unexpectedly thrown in the way of the passage of the bill reported by your Committee, yesterday, authorizing the acceptance of the guarantee proffered by several of the States, compel me reluctantly to ask for the loan on the usual terms, for, in the present distracted state of the country, should it continue, I fear there must be a loss of $800,000. Under all the circumstances, however, instead of calling for $2,000,000, as I suggested in my letter to you of the 11th inst., I have thought it advisable to ask for $8 000,000, reserving the right of declining to accept bids which may be deemed disadvantageous to the United States, and taking the chance of a favorable change in the political condition of the country within the next ten days, at the end of which proposals for the loan will be received. Allow me to remind you that the Loan bill, under which I ask for proposals, was not presented for the approval of the President until the 8th inst., and that on the 9th inst. (Saturday) there was not a quorum of your Committee to act on the bill, reported yesterday, accepting the guarantee of the States.

I advert to these circumstances to exonerate myself in the judgment of those who have an interest in the discharge of the liabilities pressing upon the Treasury from any want of diligence on my part. Your Committee, I believe, all understand that more than five millions of Treasury notes have been redeemed out of the current revenues, and that about two millions more fall due before the 4th of March, less the amount to be paid in for public dues, making nearly the eight millions now required to meet the public wants before that day; that more than one third of the revenue derived from the Customs is paid in Treasury notes, due at a future day; and that the present embarrassed state of the Treasury arises from the operation of a paper system, which compels the Government to anticipate the payment of its debts out of the current receipts. As I have decided to issue the notice for a loan, to-day, I am constrained to request that the bill reported yesterday may not be acted on, as the expectation of a call for a loan at a future day on guaranteed stock could not fail to have a very disadvantageous effect on the proposals to be made for that now asked for.

Gov. FLOYD, who is now absent in Virginia, has caused the following publication to be made, addressed to the public:

"The numerous assaults which have been made upon my character for several weeks past in the newspapers, and which, from their source and nature, could not be replied to, have at length culminated in a report from the Committee of the House of Representatives, submitted to that body on the 12th inst.

The report is an *ex parte* arraignment of my official conduct, upon *ex parte* testimony taken in secret, in my absence. It is a labored attempt, by inuendo, and by means and circumstances, in the absence of proof, to fix upon me some unexpected complicity with a robbery of the Government, of which I had no knowledge until about the time it was publicly disclosed; and now, that these charges have been put in form, and have emanated from an authoritative source, I pledge myself to meet them by full response as soon as the report of this Committee, with the evidence taken by it, has been printed, and can be examined. (Signed) JOHN B. FLOYD.

FEB. 13, 1861."

There is no truth in the statement published in some newspaper that Mr. FLOYD or his counsel has pleaded the act of 1857 in bar of the prosecution pending here against him.

In reference to the statement of Senator BENJAMIN before the Select Committee of the House, that he had informed the President that Secretary FLOYD was issuing acceptances, it is due the President to say, that he immediately thereupon sent for Mr. FLOYD and inquired by what authority he issued them. Mr. FLOYD said, there was no law for or against it, but it had been the practice of the Department. The President said the practice was wrong, and instructed him to pay what he had issued, but to issue no more, which Mr. FLOYD promised to do—the President being under the impression that only a small sum of money was involved.

A strong police force was stationed in various parts of the Capitol, this morning, on the House side, and some parts of the building usually open to visitors were closed. At an early hour, the galleries of the hall of the Representatives, and the passages leading thereto, were densely crowded, in anticipation of the counting of the votes for President and Vice President of the United States. Lord LYONS, Chevalier HULSEMAN, and other Foreign Ministers were among the distinguished spectators. On no former occasion was there a more animated and exciting scene.

Owing to apprehensions of a conspiracy of purpose in seizing the public buildings, they have been privately guarded, though not in large force, some three weeks past, and in addition to other fears, the blowing up of the Capitol was regarded as an event not impossible, and hence, every night a thorough examination of the cellars and vaults of that building has been made by the Capitol Police, to be sure that no explosive materials had been there clandestinely deposited for such purpose.

To-day the officers of the artillery were on duty for the purpose of immediately communicating with Congress should an attempt be made to attack the Capital, and the military forces were ready to advance at a minute's warning. But there was nothing whatever visible to excite the least apprehension, and it can safely be asserted that never, during the last twenty years, at least, has the counting of the Presidential Electoral votes been attended by better, if as good order, as on the present occasion.

Gov. HICKS, of Maryland, was examined to-day by the Special Committee. His belief that a conspiracy existed in connection with the Federal Capital was, he said, superinduced by private and anonymous letters and newspaper articles, and that such combinations did not exist in Maryland, but in other Southern States. That at the time of his publication, in the beginning of January, he was satisfied there were existing organizations, having in view an illegal interference with the Federal authorities, and the seizure of public property, but for some time past, whatever may have been the designs of any secret confederations or associations, he was satisfied that such purposes have been abandoned. The Special Committee are unanimously of the opinion whatever combinations or intents may have existed at an earlier period, that for the last six weeks there has been no appearance or vestige of an organization with hostile intent on Washington, or the public property therein.

Hon. JOHN C. WRIGHT, of Cincinnati, died this afternoon after a brief illness of pneumonia. He was in attendance on the Peace Conference and was Chairman at its organization. He was a member of Congress during the Administration of the younger ADAMS; afterwards Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, and for many years editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette*. His remains will be taken to the Relay House to-morrow morning to await the arrival of his friends from that city.

The Engineer Department has sent to Congress modified estimates for the fortifications, omitting all with the exception of Fort Calhoun, Virginia, and Forts Tyler and Jefferson, Florida. It is added that the sum of $150,000 for each of the two last-mentioned can be applied with advantage to them within the next fiscal year, and should be applied to augment their efficiency and strength, and to prepare them to serve partially, at least, as naval depôts in the Gulf.

The Gaines' case was up in the Supreme Court, to-day. Mr. PERIN opened the argument, by stating that Mrs. GAINES heretofore appeared as heir-at-law, but now as *devisee*. Messrs. CUSHING and MAGRUDER are associated with him. JANIN and HENNIN represent the City of New-Orleans.

The Secretary of the Treasury has advertised for proposals, till Saturday, 23d inst., for the $8,000,000 loan, under the late act, successful bidders to deposit the amount accepted on or before the 1st of March.

It appears from official data, that Secretary of the Treasury DIX resigned as Aid-de-Camp to Gen. BROWN in 1825, and his commission in the Army in 1828. Major ANDERSON graduated at West Point in 1825. Secretary DIX served as a Captain of Artillery at Fort Monroe, 1826 and 1827, and ANDERSON was a Lieutenant in his company.

The following is a correct copy of the resolution introduced by Mr. MCKEAN in the House on Tuesday:

Whereas, The Gulf States have assumed to secede from the Union, and it is deemed important to prevent the Border Slave States from following their example; and, whereas, it is believed that those who are inflexibly opposed to any measure of compromise or concession that involves a sacrifice of principle or the extension of Slavery, would nevertheless cheerfully concur in any lawful measure for the emancipation of the slaves; therefore,

Resolved, That the Select Committee of Five be instructed to inquire whether, by the consent of the people, or of the State Governments, or by compensating the slaveholders, it be practicable for the General Government to procure the emancipation of the slaves in some or all of the Border States, and, if so, to report a bill for that purpose.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ATTEMPT OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY TO COERCE THE BORDER STATES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Feb. 12, 1861.

Among the few modifications of the Constitution of the United States made by the Montgomery Convention, prior to its adoption as the supreme law of the "Southern Confederacy," is one forbidding the importation of negroes from "any foreign country other than the United States." By another modification the power is reserved to Congress to prohibit the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of their Confederacy. These two propositions, as any politician will see, are the result of careful speculation by the delegates to the Montgomery Convention, and intended to have both immediate and ultimate influence upon the political position of the Border Slave States. The first of these amendments is designed to coax the slave-breeding States into the Southern Confederacy; and, for fear it may fail to produce that effect, the second is held in reserve as a means of ultimately "coercing" them to abandon the Union.

The prohibition of the African slave-trade is not what Mr. YANCEY promised the "poor whites" when he painted to them in such glowing terms the glories of the "Southern Confederacy," which was to import African labor without let or hindrance, and bring down the price of negroes so low that every man could own at least one, and thus become a master. Of course the masses will discover the deception of which they have been made the victim, and it only remains to be seen whether they can be still longer hoodwinked by the assurance that this is only a temporary expedient to seduce the Border Slave States out of the Union, and that when that end has been accomplished, the free trade in Africans is to be established. If they have the ordinary sagacity of white men, they will understand that the oligarchy have not the slightest intention of keeping faith with them on this matter of the African slave-trade, provided the Border States shall unite with them in their Southern Confederacy, and that if they fail to draw off said Border States, they will certainly be powerless to open the proposed trade, while their coast is blockaded by the United States Government, and the fleets of England and France are hovering in the neighborhood, ready to pounce upon and confiscate every vessel engaged in the piratical traffic.

The power reserved to the "Southern Congress" to prohibit the importation of slaves from other American States, on the other hand, is simply a threat held over the Border Slave States. Its terrors will diminish, however, the more it is discussed. Its fulfillment would bear quite as heavily upon the Cotton States themselves as upon the slave-breeding States,—for here again we find the necessity to buy quite as great as the necessity for selling. This is especially true with reference to the new and comparatively undeveloped States of the Southwest, who must buy slaves to open their new lands. Therefore, as the Montgomery Convention have definitively closed the door against the African slave-trade, and can get no labor from that source; and as the Cotton States must have labor, and have left the door open either to import or prohibit the importation of slaves from States in the present Union, the Border States may rest contented that their market for negroes is not to be cut off from them, and cannot be.

It may be questioned whether the impotent threat held out by the Cotton States will not tend to disgust the Border State men still more with the secession movement. The slaveholders in Virginia, for instance, may be a little alarmed by the fear that there will be no market open for their surplus negroes; but the great body of non-slaveholders in that State, sympathizing though they may with the "institution," will probably be indignant at those who say to them, "Make your choice between allegiance to the Union or to us; come and share with us the perils of revolution, or suffer the consequences of our wrath because of your refusal to take part and lot with us." This issue has been distinctly made by the Montgomery Convention, and is a menace far more offensive than any which Senator MASON has been able to find in the action of the Government.

IMPORTANT CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

The House opened with prayer by Chaplain STOCKTON, in which he said:

"Bless the outgoing Administration. May it close its labors in peace, without further violence and without any stain of blood. And we pray for the incoming Administration; that Thy blessing may rest on the President elect in his journey hitherward; that Thy good Providence may be around him day and night, guarding and guiding him at every step. And we pray that he may be peacefully and happily inaugurated, and afterward, by pure, wise and prudent counsels, that he may administer the Government in such a manner as Thy name may be glorified, and the welfare of the people in all their relations be advanced, and that our example of civil and religious liberty be followed in all the world."

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) sent up the letter to him from the Secretary of the Treasury, again urging speedy measures, in view of the pressing demands of the Treasury.

Mr. SHERMAN accordingly reported a bill authorizing the President, in place of any part of the recent loan, to issue coupon bonds of a denomination not exceeding fifty dollars, and bearing not exceeding six per cent. interest, and running twenty years, and apply such bonds at par to the creditors who may receive them—the entire amount not to exceed that authorized by the recent Loan Act.

Mr. SHERMAN made an explanation, showing the importance of the measure.

Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, (Dem.,) opposed the reporting of the bill, saying that the President elect had recently made a declaration of war, and therefore he (GARNETT) would throw every obstacle in the way of the tyrannical and military despotism that is now to be inaugurated. [Suppressed hisses.]

Mr. SHERMAN—This Government will pay its debts at the earliest moment. He moved a suspension of the rules.

The Speaker said this was not in order.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, (Rep.,) a message was ordered to be sent to the Senate, informing them that the House was now waiting to receive them, so that in a joint body the electoral votes for President and Vice-President may be opened and the result announced.

After a short interval the Senators, preceded by their officers, were announced.

The members of the House immediately rose and remained standing till the Senators took seats in a semi-circular range in front of the Clerk's desk.

Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE was conducted to the the right of the Speaker, and the tellers, viz.: Senator TRUMBULL and Representatives WASHBURN, of Illinois, and PHELPS, took seats at the Clerk's desk.

When order was restored, Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE rose and said:

"We have assembled, pursuant to the Constitution, in order that the electoral votes may be counted, and the result declared for President and Vice-President for the term commencing on the 4th of March, 1861; and it is my duty, under the Constitution, to open the certificates of election in the presence of the two Houses, and I now proceed to the performance of that duty."

Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE then opened the package containing the electoral vote of Maine, and handed it to the tellers, when the certificate thereof was read, the Secretary of the Senate making a note thereof.

The Electoral votes of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont and New-York were similarly disposed of.

Senator DOUGLAS suggested, and no objection was made, that the formal part of the certificates, and the names of the Electors, be omitted from the reading.

The reading of the vote of South Carolina was productive of good-humored excitement. The reading of all the Electoral votes having been completed, the tellers reported the result:

Whereupon the Vice-President, rising, said, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, having received a majority of the whole number of Electoral votes, is duly elected President of the United States for the four years commencing on the 4th March, 1861, and that HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine, having received a majority of the whole number of Electoral votes, is duly elected Vice-President of the United States for the same term.

He added that the business for which the two Houses assembled having been completed, the Senators will now return to their own chamber.

The members of the House rose and remained standing until the Senators left the hall.

Mr. WINSLOW, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) moved to adjourn.

Much confusion here ensued.

On Mr. WINSLOW's motion 88 voted in the affirmative and 54 in the negative.

Mr. SICKLES, of New-York, (Dem.,) demanded the yeas and nays. If he understood that the Pacific Railroad bill would come up to-morrow without prejudice, he had no objection to adjourn.

While thus speaking, Mr. SICKLES was loudly called to order.

The question of adjournment was negatived by one majority.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, (Rep.,) moved that the special order, the Pacific Railroad bill, be continued over till to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, a member of the House was ordered to be appointed, in conjunction with such members as may be appointed by the Senate, to wait on the President elect, and inform him of his election.

Mr. HINDMAN, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) suggested that Gen. SCOTT be also informed that there was no further use for the mercenaries around the Capitol, as the electoral vote had been counted.

The House adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

After the Senate had returned to their own Chamber,

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) reported the Consular and Diplomatic bill, and asked for a Committee of Conference.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) presented a petition asking Congress to stand firmly by the Constitution and the Union.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented several petitions in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.

The bill to carry out the treaty with New-Granada was taken up, and passed.

Mr. FITCH, of Indiana, (Dem.,) presented a petition of a large number of citizens of Indiana in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) made a report of the joint committee for counting votes, &c., for President and Vice-President, with a resolution that one member of the Senate be appointed to act with two members from the House, to notify Messrs. ABRAHAM LINCOLN and HANNIBAL HAMLIN of their election. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. CAMERON, the Tariff bill was taken up.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, (Rep.,) gave notice that he should move to strike out that portion of the bill abolishing the warehousing system.

Mr. FITCH asked leave to make a personal explanation in regard to the report made yesterday to the House, when it was said that one Indiana Bond had not been returned to the Department by Hon. D. M. FITCH; he explained the matter, saying that the Bond originally was given by Indiana, but afterwards, by the United States neglecting to exchange it, had become worthless, and the Bond had been given to him merely as a specimen, while he was trying to arrange the matter to accommodate Gov. WILLARD, of Indiana, and in the correspondence the Bond had been misplaced, but it had been returned to the Department as soon as it was found.

The consideration of the Tariff bill was resumed.

Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) explained the amendments of the Committee, and the bill was laid over.

On motion of Mr. WILSON the bill for a better organization of the militia of the District of Columbia was taken up.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) asked if there was any reason why the bill should be passed now. He knew of no disturbances here.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said that the bill had been reported several years since, had received the approval of the Secretary of War, and had no relation whatever to the existing state of affairs.

Mr. SAULSBURY said that he asked this question that he people might know that it had no reference to the troubles of the times. He never had seen any reason for bringing troops to this District.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) asked if the men to be enrolled are required to take any oath?

Mr. WILSON said they are not required to take the same oath as men going into actual service, but simply an oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. MASON said he never knew men in ranks were required to take an oath. He proposed to amend so that the oath only be taken by officers.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) said he thought that the bill had never received proper attention from the Military Committee. He confessed he had never read the bill through, and did not know this provision was in the bill.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said he was opposed to striking out the provision for taking the oath. He wanted to know what was the objection to taking an oath? Why is there any sensitiveness at this time against taking any oath?

On motion of Mr. LANE, of Oregon, (Dem.,) the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. FITCH moved to take up the bill relative to the printing of an extra number of documents. The bill provides that no extra number of any documents shall be printed without the passage of a joint resolution by both Houses and reported from a Committee. The bill was passed.

Mr. BIGLER reported the bill known as the Patent bill, recommending that the Senate concur in all the amendments of the House except one. The report was agreed to. Adjourned.

THE INCOMING ADMINISTRATION.

Progress of the President Elect towards Washington.

THE TRIP FROM CINCINNATI TO COLUMBUS

RECEPTION BY THE EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATURE OF OHIO—MR. LINCOLN MAKES ANOTHER SPEECH, ETC.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

The entire trip from Indianapolis was one continual ovation, and many interesting incidents occurred. During the passage through Mr. LINCOLN remained in the private saloon the greater portion of the time.

The railway people, without permission, invited some two hundred guests, which has caused some feeling, and hereafter none but those invited by Mr. WOODS will be allowed upon the train.

While passing Scott HARRISON's place, his family, who were standing by Gen. HARRISON's tomb, waved their handkerchiefs and saluted Mr. LINCOLN. Enthusiastic old men, with their mouths filled with benedictions, swarmed at every station.

Capt. POPE, of the United States Topographical Engineers, has been invited to join the escort.

While passing through the northern part of the city, where the Germans live, Mr. LINCOLN was frequently presented with flowers. One little girl handed him a large bouquet, which he accepted, and lifting the donor in his arms, kissed her.

After dinner the German and other Wide-Awakes delivered an address, to which Mr. LINCOLN responded from the balcony, making a long and happy reference to the Homestead question, and saying that if in any foreign country there are people who want homes, they ought to be assured that they can have them here.

The reception in the dining-room was a terrible affair. Mr. LINCOLN shook hands constantly for three-quarters of an hour, and then, jumping upon a chair, begged to be excused.

The people were all very enthusiastic, and seemed to vie with each other in hard shakes and queer speeches.

A queer-looking box was left at the hotel for him this afternoon, under suspicious circumstances, and was given to the police.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

Mr. LINCOLN and suite left the Burnet House at 8½ o'clock, accompanied by a great many citizens, and the Committee of the Ohio Legislature, for the Little Miami depôt. A special train of two cars left the depôt at 9 o'clock, and will be due at Columbus at 2 P. M. Mr. LINCOLN stood on the platform of the rear car as the train went out of the depôt, bowing his farewell to the crowd, who cheered enthusiastically. Mr. A. STAGER, General Superintendent of the Western Telegraph Company, goes with the Presidential party as far as Buffalo, with apparatus for making a connection with wires between the stations in case of accident to the train.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Wednesday, Feb 13.

A special train, consisting of three cars, under the charge of E. H. WOODWARD, Superintendent, left Cincinnati at 9 o'clock to-day. The admirable arrangements of this road were the subject of general remark. Among the guests is LIEUT. ANDERSON, brother of Major ANDERSON.

At Milford, Loveland, Miamiville, Morrow, Corwin and London, the train stopped but a moment, Mr. LINCOLN bowing, and shaking hands, and bidding farewell to large crowds at each place.

At Morrow, Superintendent WOODWARD presented from the wife of the President of the Miami road, a bouquet to Mrs. LINCOLN.

At Xenia a very large crowd assembled, and amid the firing of cannon and enthusiasm, Mr. LINCOLN addressed them from the rear car, reiterating what he had said before.

Mr. LINCOLN arrived here at 2 o'clock, the announcement being made by the firing of cannon. The city is crowded.

Under a military escort, Mr. LINCOLN and suite, arrived at the State Capitol. He was visited by Gov. DENNISON, in the Executive room, and after introductions, proceeded to a joint session of the Legislature in the Representatives Hall, and was welcomed by Lieutenant-Governor KIRK in a short address. To which Mr. LINCOLN responded as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. LINCOLN.

MR. PRESIDENT AND MR. SPEAKER, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY: It is true, as has been said by the President of the Senate, that very great responsibility rests upon me in the position to which the votes of the American people have called me. I am deeply sensible of that weighty responsibility. I cannot but know what you all know, that without a name, perhaps without a reason why I should have a name, that there has fallen upon me a task such as did not rest even upon the Father of his country, and so feeling I cannot but turn and look for the support, without which it will be impossible for me to perform that great task. I turn then and look to the great American people, and to that God who has never forsaken them. Allusion has been made to the interest felt in relation to the policy of the new Administration. In this I have received from some a degree of credit for having kept silence, and from others some deprecation. I still think that I was right. In the varying and repeatedly shifting scenes of the present, and without a precedent which could enable me to judge by the past, it has seemed fitting that before speaking upon the difficulties of the country, I should have gained a view of the whole field, to be sure after all—being at liberty to modify and change the course of policy as future events may make a change necessary. I have not maintained silence from any want of real anxiety. It is a good thing that there is no more than anxiety, for there is nothing going wrong. It is a consoling circumstance that when we look out, there is nothing that really hurts anybody. We entertain different views upon political questions, but nobody is suffering anything. This is a most consoling circumstance, and from it we may conclude that all we want is time, patience, and a reliance on that God who has never forsaken this people. Fellow citizens, what I have said, I have said altogether extemporaneously, and will now come to a close.

After the speech, both Houses adjourned.

Mr. LINCOLN made a few remarks to the crowd outside. He afterwards received the citizens generally.

He held a *levée* at the house of Gov. DENNISON in the evening. The members of the Legislature, Mr. LINCOLN's suite, army and militia officers, and others, were invited to be present.

Mr. LINCOLN and his family are the guests of Gov. DENNISON.

The speech of Mr. LINCOLN in the Legislative Hall produced a profound sensation.

When a dispatch announcing the peaceful counting of the electoral vote was received, there was great curiosity to see how he would look and to hear what he would say. When he read it he smiled benignly, and looking up, seeing every one waiting for a word, he quietly put the dispatch in his pocket and said, "What a beautiful building you have here, Gov. DENNISON"—at which the crowd, who were considerably sold, laughed and moved off.

One day and two nights will be spent by Mr. LINCOLN in New-York. No hotel has yet been selected.

Mr. LINCOLN was far from well to day, but, to night, at the reception, was the brightest of all those who shared the hospitalities of the Governor's mansion.

RECEPTION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN IN NEW-YORK.

The joint Committee of the Common Council, appointed to make arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the President elect on his arrival in this City, held a preliminary meeting at the City Hall yesterday—present Aldermen SMITH, BARRY, and CORNELL, and Councilmen STEVENSON and GROSS.

Alderman CHAS. G. CORNELL was appointed Chairman and Mr. S. MEYERS Secretary.

Alderman SMITH moved to invite the Mayor to join the meeting and coöperate in the action of the Committee. Carried, and Alderman BARRY was deputed to convey the invitation to the Mayor. Mayor WOOD promptly accepted the invitation, and forthwith joined the Committee.

On motion, Alderman BARRY and Councilman STEVENSON were appointed a Committee to make arrangements for carriages.

Councilman STEVENSON moved that the Committee proceed in a body to Albany on Monday evening next, and tender the hospitalities of the City to Mr. LINCOLN. Carried.

On motion of Alderman SMITH, the resolutions of the Common Council tendering the hospitalities of the City to the President elect were ordered to be engrossed, and the Committee then adjourned to meet again at 3 o'clock to-day.

WIDE-AWAKE RECEHTION COMMITTEE.

This Committee met at No. 615 Broadway last Monday evening, S. B. DUTCHER presiding. The Committee resolved to meet the President elect at the Hudson River Railroad Dépôt, on Tuesday next, in citizens' dress, wearing appropriate badges, and to accompany him to his hotel. The following gentlemen were selected to proceed to Albany to represent the Wide-Awakes of New-York, and to escort President LINCOLN to the Metropolis: Hon. SILAS S. DUTCHER, Frank W. Shepherd, Secretary; Gen. J. H. Hobart Ward, Grand Marshal; Maj. Robert Irwin, Alex. McLeod, Assistant-Marshal Daniel E. Gavit, Adjutant Wm. M. Gillespie, Capt. C. G. La Fata, of the Italian Wide-Awakes; Capt. Allen Rutherford, and Hon. Lewis Hoops. This special Committee have received an invitation to accompany the Presidential party in the special train, and will leave for Albany on Monday morning.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT TO BE INVITED TO JERSEY CITY.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen of Jersey City, on Tuesday night, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved—That the Common Council, in behalf of the people of this city, extend to ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President elect of the United States, an invitation to pass through this city on his journey to Washington, and that a Committee to consist of one Alderman from each Ward be appointed, of which the President of the Board shall be Chairman, to assure him of a cordial reception.

Aldermen Decker, McBride, Warner and Romar were appointed the Committee. A resolution was also adopted, requesting His Honor the Mayor to appoint a Committee of citizens to coöperate with the above Committee.

THE MONTGOMERY CONVENTION.

INTERESTING DISCUSSION RELATIVE TO THE NATIONAL FLAG.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Wednesday, Feb. 13.

Mr. STEPHENS presented a model flag and model device for the seal of the Southern Confederacy. Referred.

Mr. WRIGHT presented a communication from MARK A. COOPER, offering the Eltowah Iron Works of Georgia as a suitable place for the foundry of the Confederacy. Referred.

Mr. CURRY said that he had memorials from Alabamians.

Mr. CONRAD offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military and Naval Affairs be instructed to include, in any plan they may propose for the organization of the Army and Navy, suitable provision for such officers of the Army and Navy as have tendered the resignation of their commissions, in consequence of their adhesion to any or all the States of this Confederacy. Adopted.

Mr. CRAWFORD presented a communication from the Postmaster. Referred.

Mr. MEMMINGER offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire and report upon the expediency of repealing the navigation laws of the Confederate States, and have leave to report by bill. Adopted.

Mr. BROOKE offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on a Flag and Seal be instructed to adopt and report a flag similar as possible to that of the United States, making only such changes as may be necessary to distinguish easily one from the other—and that the stars and stripes be so arranged in the banner as to number the States in the Confederacy.

Mr. BROOKE accompanied the resolution with felicitous remarks, in the course of which, referring to the Stars and Stripes, he said that flag was the idol of the heart, and that around it clung memories of the past which time could never efface or cause to grow dim.

Mr. MILES opposed the resolution, and said that he had regarded from youth the Stars and Stripes as the emblem of tyranny and oppression.

The debate grew interesting, and on the suggestion of Mr. STEPHENS, Mr. BROOKE withdrew his resolution.

The Congress then went into secret session.

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

The Virginia State Convention met, at the Capitol, to-day. JOHN JANNY, of Loudon, was elected President. He made a Union speech, but said that Virginia would insist on her rights as a condition of remaining in the Confederacy.

THE LOUISIANA STATE CONVENTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

The Louisiana State Convention adjourned on the 12th inst. until the 4th of March, to await the action of the Southern Congress.

SECESSION IN LOUISIANA.

EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTER FROM A LAWYER IN LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 2, 1861.

"Louisiana has seceded. What will come next the Omnicient alone can tell. Human calculation is at fault, for what calculation can be based on insanity? and it seems to me that insanity at present holds the helm. I am much of the opinion that we are at the beginning of severe chastisement for national pride, and forgetfulness of God; and that we are given over to 'strong delusion, to believe a lie,' that we may work out our own punishment. It behooves each one now to endeavor to keep his own integrity, to do what he can to mitigate the evils that are upon us, to bide the time when men shall have been humbled and made better by suffering, and then to be prepared to do with his might whatever conservative patriotism shall find to do in the work of reconciliation and reconstruction. That such a time will come I shall not yet cease to hope. Nor shall I cease to

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

FROM MARYLAND.

The Crisis—Doubts of the Union Party—Secession—Dissecting a Giant to Cure a Wart—Judge Curtis and Border State Sentiment.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 11, 1861.

It must be conceded that the crisis at which we are arrived is the most important and alarming that the people of this country have ever been called on to consider. That of the Revolution was, in itself and in its immediate consequences, far inferior; bearing to this about the same relation that the action of a child, determined on an escape from parental control, and on making its own way in the world, bears to strife, fratricide and a disruption of all the domestic ties. The former involved the separation of a few weak and sparsely-settled colonies from the mother country. This involves the safety and existence of an empire, in many respects the greatest and most interesting in the world. To all, therefore, who realize the dread import of the movements around us, and who desire the perpetuation of this Union upon the same basis as that on which it was formed—one of kindred ties and common interests—the prudence and moderation exhibited by the Border States cannot but afford a gratifying spectacle. However much the precipitancy of the South may be condemned as unjustified by any past events, a calm consideration of the immense influence, ever known to be exercised over human conduct by sympathy and association, must teach every moderate and reflecting mind that the attitude preserved by these States is of the most conservative and patriotic character; and that it requires no small amount of this character to enable them to maintain their position. This is the case particularly with Maryland and Kentucky. In the former of these States loyalty to the Union overrides even the question of interest; and the inquiry of our people is less as to what course is most conducive to our welfare, than as to what course will most tend to preserve us as a united people. The conduct of many of those who have been most earnest in their desire and demand that Maryland should take position with her sister States of the South, has in a great degree been influenced by the belief that by so doing she would best promote the same cause. When we take into further consideration the large interest which this State has, directly and indirectly, in the institution of Slavery and in the Slave States, her fidelity is entitled to still higher commendation.

It may be said that the preservation of the Union is of the first importance to our prosperity, and that any other connection, whether with the North or with the South, based upon dissolution, would be of secondary consideration. This is very true. If, however, the concession is calculated to impair the claim advanced for fidelity and patriotism, it is none the less evidence of good judgment and prudence, and entitles our State to the respect always commanded by these qualities. With associations and sympathies drawing us toward the South, and softening our judgment of what a less tender affection would regard as treason and rebellion, we are, at the same time, disposed to extend the same charity to the North, and will not regard their political platforms otherwise than as erected for sectional party purposes, practicable only in their own sections, and designed with no ulterior intention of war on the Constitution, and on the rights of the States. The agitation of the Slavery question we deplore and condemn; and our regret and condemnation is not confined to the North. Southern politicians should have their share of the blame, as they will one day have to answer for their share of the sin.

This being the sentiment of Maryland, she has never failed in her reliance on the good feeling and conservative patriotism of the North. Intense as is her interest in the movements of Virginia, and earnest as is her hope that that great and patriotic State will evince conservatism in her Convention, Maryland knows from her own feelings, what should everywhere be made known, that unless more toleration for Southern prejudices, more indulgence to Southern demands, are manifested by the triumphant political party, of which MR. LINCOLN is the choice, and that too at an early day, the breach must widen, until out of it grows a separate confederacy and civil war. Should such be the result, very few here doubt that Maryland will go with Virginia: and it is the feeling, that when the dire occasion arises for her making a choice, that her people will go with Virginia which makes her so desirous that there should be no positions assumed by the Convention of that State which the North will not and ought not to accord. We claim from the latter the same fidelity to the Union as that which is asked of us, and as that which we profess. And fidelity to the Union, in the opinion of our people, embraces fidelity to the spirit which produced, and which, alone, can continue that Union, a spirit of mutual love, of mutual indulgences, and forbearances from blame, and of mutual compromise of prejudice and opinion. It is, under all circumstances, and at all times, foolish to proceed upon the notion of absolute certainty in any political creed or system, or infallibility in any dogma, and to push these on regardless of all consequences. Human legislation, if wise, must always in some degree consult the passions and prejudices, as well as the interests of the people; and when these differ in different sections, all wise legislation must in a manner resort to a compromise of differences and a reconciliation of antipathies, otherwise no Government, Republican in its form, can expect to endure. It is a belief in the truth of these maxims, and that our brethren of the North will see and recognize them as true, that has actuated the people of Virginia, and the Border States all. Pointing to their own moderation, they ask of the North to respect and emulate it. They feel that they, in common with the whole South, have grievances to complain of. They may be wrong in this opinion, they may have been guilty of misjudgment, but can the North be sure that they themselves have, in all respects, acted fairly and well? Both sides should remember how liable human judgment is to be warped by passion and prejudice. Hostility to Southern views in regard to Slavery may, and no doubt in many cases does, proceed from sincere convictions of its political and moral wrong; but, as MR. SEWARD in his late speech wisely says, "in political affairs we cannot always do what seems to us absolutely best." In its relation to national progress, to human rights, and civilized liberty throughout the world, this question of American Slavery, magnified to its largest extent, is of importance subordinate to the preservation in harmonious unity of this great Republican Empire. To spoil and destroy the latter for any such cause would be like dissecting a giant to cure a wart. The large class of people, undoubtedly existing in Maryland and the Border States friendly to Union, exist only by virtue of their belief in the practicability of compromise. Their confidence is beginning to waver. I very much fear, unless something is speedily and authoritatively done to retain it, Virginia, moderate as seem her councils, will, with her immense influence, go with the Cotton States. But little doubt is entertained that, sooner or later, Maryland will follow. Ardent as is her attachment to the Union, it is to the whole Union and not the Northern part of it only. This attachment should be reciprocal. A kinder principle than that of force must be appealed to, or, I fear, the Union will be destroyed, leaving force powerless to restore it. A thorough appreciation of the Union sentiment of the Border States is manifested by Judge CURTIS, of the Supreme Court, in his late speech at Boston. It is but proper that the whole Northern people should alike understand it. Something must be done to reassure its confidence, otherwise it will be made powerless through Northern inaction. Without your "encouraging acts and helping hands," those who would restore peace and union "will be swept into the gulf of secession and war." The Union Party of Maryland and the Border States, borrowing the language of Judge CURTIS, ask of their Northern brethren to hold out the hand of friendship to every man who has comprehensive patriotism enough to propose a plan of reconciliation, whether his name be SEWARD or DOUGLAS, ETHERIDGE, ADAMS or CRITTENDEN."

CECIL.

THE NEW ALMADEN CASE.

TERMINATION OF THE CONTROVERSY.

Decision in Favor of the Company—Opinions of the Court—The Injunction Dissolved.

SUMMARY OF FACTS.

On the 16th of January last, Judge MCALLISTER of the U. S. Circuit Court in California, read his decision in reference to the celebrated New-Almaden Mine Case, which has excited so much attention there and here. Judge HOFFMAN, of the U. S. District Court, delivered his decision next day. The Judges had expended a great deal of time and laborious work in this case, which has been one of the most closely contested in the annals of American jurisprudence. The following is a synopsis of the facts?

The claim consists of three questions:

1. Mine of Santa Clara.

2. A mining possession of 3,000 varas in all directions from the mouth of the mine—that is, 6,000 varas square.

3. A Colonization Grant of two leagues square.

The name of ANDRES CASTILLERO, the original discoverer and owner of the mine, has been retained as the claimant, but he has had no interest in the mine for many years. The present owners are WM. E. BARRON, JOHN PARROTT, the heirs of ROBERT WALKINSHAW, and a number of other persons whose names do not appear in the papers. The United States District Attorney has estimated the value of the mine at $25,000,000, but this is an extravagant valuation, and the real market value of the land, is probably not more than one-fifth of that sum.

The land confirmed does not include the *hacienda* or smelting works of the Company, but that land has not been confirmed to any other claimant, so the New-Almaden Company will still hold it, and if it prove to be the property of the Federal Government, they will get it for a few hundred dollars. If it should be confirmed to the Berreyesas, the Company will still not lose it, for they own a large interest in the Berreyesa title.

It follows, as a necessary consequence of the judgment, that the New-Almaden Company will immediately commence their mining operations again. The production of quicksilver will increase; its price will fall; the industry of the country about the mines will receive a new impulse; and the exports of the State will gain an addition of $1,000,000 per year, or thereabouts. The decision will be received with pleasure by the people of California generally, and the miners in gold and silver especially. The title of the claimants is supposed by the public to be an honest one, and the motives of those who managed to get the injunction suit commenced, are looked upon with suspicion.

The opinion delivered by Judge MCALLISTER (HOFFMAN concurring in decision) finds that all the papers and documents of the claimants are genuine—that there is no fraud in the case, and confirms the mine to the claimants to the extent of 7 pertenencias—that is to 200 varas in width of surface land, by 1,400 varas in length (a pertenencia being 200 varas square.)

This strip of land of 200 by 1,400 varas is to be located according to the course of the vein, and at the option of the claimant.

The mining possession of 3,000 varas in all directions from the mouth of the vein is rejected, except as to the space of 200 by 1,400 varas.

The papers claimed as a colonization grant are held to be genuine; but insufficient to constitute a valid grant entitled to confirmation.

Judge HOFFMAN concurs in all the conclusions of Judge MCALLISTER, save as to the two league grant, the papers as to which Judge HOFFMAN considers sufficient to entitle a valid grant.

But while Judge HOFFMAN states this in his opinion, he concurs *pro forma* with Judge MCALLISTER to reject the two league grant, in order that the decree of the Court may be unanimous, and as the statute makes no provision for a difference of opinion between the Judges.

The decision gives the claimants the whole line. They have not yet exhausted one pertenencia, although they have been at work for ten years. The claimants lose the land whence they obtain their fuel, &c.

The opinion of Judge MCALLISTER is very emphatically in favor of the claimants as to the charges of fraud which have been made against them.

The record consists of over 3,000 printed pages, and the briefs of over 900 printed pages.

OPINION OF JUDGE MCALLISTER.

Judge MCALLISTER had prepared a very lengthy opinion in the case. He read his opinion first. He began with the jurisdiction of the Court in the case. The attorney for the United States had argued that the Court had no jurisdiction, because the claim was made to a mine, which does not come under the head of real estate; whereas, the act of 1851, providing for the settlement of private lands in California, gave authority to the Courts to confirm only fee-simple titles. Judge MCALLISTER held these doctrines to be unsound. Mines are real estate by the Mexican, English and American law; and the act of 1851 does not refer to fee simple titles alone, but to all land titles. There were few fee-simple titles in California, most of the grants being accompanied by conditions and limitations, (the Fremont grant, for instance, being limited by a prohibition of alienation.) The Court, therefore, has jurisdiction over mining titles, under the act of 1851.

The power of the Alcalde of San José to grant the mining title under which the claim is made to the mining possession, was next considered, and the conclusion on this point is that the Alcalde had authority to grant mining possessions.

Then arose the question whether the title papers were genuine. The Attorney for the United States has argued that they were forged. There are two classes of title papers; the first, that relating to the denouncement and mining possession made at San José, and, secondly, the two league grant made in the City of Mexico.

The documents in regard to the mining possession are all held to be genuine. The original papers are produced; all the persons who signed them, save only one, are called as witnesses, and swear directly to their genuineness and honesty, and the missing witness is dead, and his signature is proved. The main witnesses, A. M. PICO, JOSE NORIEGA and ANTONIO SUNOL, are not contradicted or impeached; they have even been lauded, and thus indorsed, by the United States. The witnesses and documents are corroborated and supported, in many points, by other witnesses, by judicial records and official correspondence of the time, preserved in the Mexican archives, in the office of the United States Surveyor-General of California.

The title papers made in the City of Mexico, including the two-league grant signed by CASTILLO LANZAS, as Prime Minister, in May, 1846, are also held to be genuine. The letters which passed between ALEXANDER FORBES and JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES, in 1847, 1848 and 1849, and were produced by the latter to prove the forgery of the title, contain no evidence of such forgery, save one letter, dated March 28, 1848, and that letter is itself held by the Court to be a forgery. This forged letter purports to have been written by A. FORBES to J. A. FORBES, and confesses that all the title papers issued previous to its date were fraudulent. The letter is without corroboration; it does not agree with others of the series; it is produced under many suspicious circumstances; the original is not shown, but only a copy; J. A. FORBES pretends that the original was stolen from his room; his character is under suspicion because the letters produced by himself prove that for a long time he urged his partners to forge a title; he was paid a large sum for his testimony; he had previously quarrelled with the claimants of the mine; he has been declared to be unworthy of credence even when under oath, by nine or ten of his neighbors, respectable citizens of Santa Clara; and the only witness, besides FORBES, to the existence of the original of the letter of March 28, 1848, is ROBERT BIENIE, who is declared unworthy of credence under oath, by half a dozen of his neighbors, prominent citizens of Contra Costa County, where he has made his home. On the other hand, the evidence to show the genuineness of these title papers is most abundant and conclusive, including official documents in the archives of California, papers on file in all the Departments of Government in the City of Mexico, and the testimony of a number of witnesses, many of them men of high position and all of them unimpeached. In discussing the facts of the case, Judge MCALLISTER adopted in many instances the ideas used by the attorneys for the claimants in their argument of the case.

Judge MCALLISTER finally proceeded to consider the legal force of the title papers. The two-league grant, while genuine, is a mere order to the Governor of California to put CASTILLERO in possession of two leagues, and as it was never delivered, it lacked legal completeness, and never conveyed a title which the Court should confirm. While the Alcade had power to grant mining possessions, he had no power to grant a tract so large as that covered by this mining grant, namely, 3,000 varas square; but the grant may be considered good forasmuch as he had a right to give, and discovery alone gave such an equity under the Mexican mining laws as the Courts ought to respect. The utmost amount to which CASTILLERO was entitled, under the Mexican mining law, is seven *pertenencias*, and his claim will be confirmed to that extent. A *pertenencia* is two hundred varas square, about seven acres, and seven *pertenencias* will include fifty acres. That is enough to take in the whole mine, but is much less than the two-league claim, which covered 8,877 acres, and the 3,000 vara grant, which covered several thousand acres.

Judge MCALLISTER skipped a large portion of his opinion, but the portion which he read occupied him from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. The opinion covers several hundred pages.

JUDGE HOFFMAN ON THE TWO-LEAGUE GRANT.

The following is an extract from that part of Judge HOFFMAN'S opinion relating to the two-league grant, which was a simple order from the Mexican Minister of Foreign and Interior Relations, directing the Governor of California to put ANDRES CASTILLERO in possession of two leagues of land, including the New-Almaden mine:

In the case of ANDRES CASTILLERO *vs.* the United States, for the island of Santa Cruz, (23 Howard, 464,) the claimant relied on a dispatch of the Minister of the Interior, in many respects resembling that of CASTILLA LANZAS. In that dispatch the Minister informs the Governor that, in consideration of the services and merits of CASTILLERO, the President directs him (the Minister) "to recommend CASTILLERO very efficaciously to your Excellency and the Departmental Junta, in order that before proceeding to the distribution which should be made conformably to the laws, and, as is directed in the order of this date, of the lands of the islands adjacent to that peninsula, there be assigned to that individual the one which he may select of those nearest to the place where he should reside with the troops under his orders."

It will be noticed that the terms of this dispatch are not in some respects so strong as those of the dispatch of LANZAS. It is not said that the President has acceded to a petition for any particular island or tract of land. CASTILLERO is merely "recommended very efficaciously to the Governor and the Departmental Junta," and this recommendation is made in order that there may be "assigned" to him the island he may select, &c., contemplating evidently the execution and delivery, by the Governor, of the formal title for the island so selected. In the Lanzas dispatch the President's assent to the petition is communicated to the Governor, "in order that he may put CASTILLERO in possession of the land," an expression which has afforded room for the construction that no further title paper was to be issued.

In the Santa Cruz Island case, the Supreme Court held that "the dispatch of the Government operated to adjudicate the title." The language is: "They (the Governor and the Junta,) were accordingly directed not to proceed to make adjudications under the previous order, until the assignment of the title to this claimant was perfected; but they were not required to make the assignment, or cause it to be made. To accomplish that purpose, and to carry into effect the command of the President, two things only were necessary to be done: one was to be performed by the claimant, and the other was a Ministerial act. It was the claimant who was to make the selection; and if it was a proper one, near the place where he was stationed with his troops, nothing remained but to make the assignment as described in the dispatch. Emanating, as the dispatch did, from the supreme power of the nation, it operated of itself to adjudicate the title of the claimant, leaving no discretion to be exercised by the authorities of the Department. Neither the Governor nor the Assembly, nor both combined, could withhold the grant, after a proper selection, without disobeying the express command of the Supreme Government. Nothing, therefore, remained to be done but to issue the title papers, and that was the proper duty of the Governor, as the executive organ of the department."

This language would seem too clear for misconstruction. It seems to me an express decision that an order of the Supreme Government, directing the Governor of a Department to make a grant, operates to adjudicate the title to the land specified. It could not be meant, however, that the order itself was an absolute grant, for it is evident that the formal grant was to be made by the Governor; and besides, it did not refer to any particular island, but to such island as CASTILLERO might select; and it was only after the selection was made, and found to be a proper one, that the title attached to any particular piece of land.

If such was the effect of the order of PESADA, I am unable to perceive why the Castilla-Lanzas dispatch must not be considered to have had a like operation. The direction in that dispatch to the Governor, to put CASTILLERO in possession, in conformity with the laws and dispositions on colonization, confided no more discretion to him than the duty of seeing that the Island selected was a proper one, confided to the Governor in the case before the Supreme Court, and if the issuing of the title papers in that case was "a merely ministerial act," to be done in respect to lands, the title of which had already been adjudicated to the claimant, the same view must be taken of the title papers, which, construing the Lanzas dispatch least favorably to the claimants, Gov. Pico was ordered to issue.

It is contended that the President of Mexico had no authority to make the order for a grant contained in the Lanzas dispatch. But it is apparent, both from the action of the Supreme Government in this case, as well as in that of the island on the coast, that it exercised the power. The presumption, therefore, arises that it had the authority it exercised. "The public acts of public officers, purporting to be exercised in an official capacity, and by public authority, are not to be presumed to be a usurped, but a legitimate authority, previously given, or subsequently ratified, which is equivalent." (United States *vs.* Arredondo, 6 Peters, 728.)

The Colonization Law of 1824, while it enjoined upon the States of the Confederation the duty of making laws or regulations for colonizing within their respective limits, committed the whole subject of colonization in the Territories to the Supreme Executive.

The 16th Article of that law provides that "the Executive shall proceed, in conformity with the principles established, to the colonization of the Territories." In pursuance of this authority, the Supreme Executive, in 1828, framed the regulations which prescribed the mode in which the colonization of the Territories should be effected.

It was from the depositions thus made by the Supreme Executive, that the Governor and Junta, in the Territory of California, derived all their power with respect to the granting of land.

Had the President seen fit to confide the authority to grant, either to the Governor alone, to the Prefects of the *Partidas*, or to the local Commissioners, he might have done so, or he might have retained it exclusively to himself.

The regulations in fact provided that concessions made by the Governor should not be definitely valid, unless approved by the Departmental Assembly, and in case its approval was not obtained, the Governor was to report to the Supreme Government for its decision. Grants made to *empresarios* were, by the seventh regulation, not to be held as definitely valid, until the approval of the Supreme Government was obtained. It thus appears not only that the authority of the Governors, with respect to colonization, was not immediately conferred by any law of Congress, but owed its existence to discretionary regulations of the Supreme Executive; but that by those very regulations the Executive reserved to itself an important part of the granting power. After the adoption of the central system, and the division of the whole Republic into departments, the right to dispose of all the lands belonging to the nation seems to have been confided to the Supreme Executive.

* * * * * * *

As, then, the Lanzas dispatch "operated to adjudicate the title" to the claimant, he must be held to have acquired an inchoate title, which, if founded on such equitable considerations as would have bound the former government to complete it by issuing the formal title papers, this government is equally bound to respect.

Had the claimant been an ordinary colonist, and, relying on the action of the Supreme Government on his petition, settled upon and occupied the land, building a house upon it, and cultivating it; and had the United States found him in the enjoyment of an undisputed possession, it cannot, I think, be doubted that the possession would have been undisturbed, and his claim confirmed even though he had neglected to obtain from the Governor the formal grant.

But no such possession was taken in this case, nor was the concession received in California, or even known to have been made, until after the subversion of Mexican authority. The question, therefore, arises—were there any antecedent equitable considerations on which the concession was founded, such as would have bound the conscience of the Mexican Government to perfect it? That an antecedent consideration, such as the patriotic services of the grantee, is one which a court of equity cannot disregard, has been expressly decided by the Supreme Court. In the case of *Fremont vs.* The United States, the Court says: "The grant was not made merely to carry out the policy of the colonization laws, but in consideration of the previous public and patriotic services of the grantee; and although this cannot be regarded as a money consideration, making the transaction a purchase from the Government, yet it is the acknowledgment of a just and equitable claim, and when the grant was made on that consideration, the title in a court of equity ought to be as firm and valid as if it had been purchased with money on the same conditions."—17 *Howard*, 558.

If, then antecedent considerations of this nature are to be looked to, in determining whether the former Government was under any equitable obligation to perfect the title of the claimant, it is, perhaps, not easy to imagine a case where the merits of the petitioner, and the considerations rendered by him for a small grant of land in a remote department, could be greater.

The immense value of the discovery he had made to the great mining interests of Mexico, need not be dwelt upon. Our own experience in California enables us at once to appreciate how indispensable is an ample and cheap supply of quicksilver to the development of mines of the precious metals. But to Mexico the discovery was, as justly observed by one of the counsel for the claimants, "the unsealing of a hidden fountain of wealth, as precious to her as the rains and dews and living streams are to the nations that live by tillage."

For years it had been the policy of Mexico to stimulate explorations for, and to encourage the working of, quicksilver mines. By the laws of Feb. 20, 1822, and Oct. 7, 1823, which imposed duties on gold and silver, quicksilver was expressly exempted from contribution. In 1842, the *Junta de Fomento* was established, and empowered "to fix the mode in which the working of quicksilver mines was to be supplied, rewarded, stimulated and protected."

By the decree of May 24, 1843, rewards of $25,000, and of $5 per quintal, (100 lbs.,) were promised to successful miners; and by the decrees of July 5 and Sept. 25 of the same year, the Junta was empowered to work, to supply, and to protect quicksilver mines, and to cause researches for them to be made throughout the Republic.

When, therefore, CASTILLERO announced the discovery of a mine surpassing in richness that of Almaden in Spain, upon which Mexico had so long been dependent, and desired a grant of two leagues in a department where land was commonly distributed gratuitously in tracts five times as large, he had equitable claims upon the Government far surpassing "the public and patriotic services" of ALVARADO, which the Supreme Court declared to have been an equitable consideration, as strong "as if the grant had been purchased with money." Compared with the service rendered and about to be rendered to the Mexican nation by CASTILLERO, the consideration on which the ordinary colonization grants were founded was insignificant; for that consideration merely consisted in building a house, cultivating a few acres of an immense tract, and suffering wild cattle to roam at will over the remainder.

The fact that he was working the mine, showed that CASTILLERO had already effected a settlement upon the land, and its further development insured an accession to the population of the country far greater than could have been obtained by any other disposition of the public land.

The purpose for which he bought the land, apprised the Government that it was of a kind usually fit for cultivation—as it was required to furnish wood for his burnings. In thus assisting his enterprise, the nation had as great an interest as CASTILLERO himself, for it was the attainment of an object to which their attention, their efforts, and no inconsiderable portion of their revenues, had long been devoted.

It has appeared to me that all these circumstances constitute an equitable consideration of the inchoate title or concession obtained by CASTILLERO; and that they were insufficient to create an equitable obligation on the former Government, and therefore on this, to complete and make good the inceptive rights he had acquired.

The following is the conclusion of Judge HOFFMAN'S opinion:

"On the whole case my opinion is, that the claimants are entitled to seven *pertenencias*, to be measured in the manner, of the form, and of the dimensions presented in the *Ordinanzas de Mineria* of 1783.

And also that they are entitled to two square leagues of land, to be located on the land of their mining possession, but in such a way as not to include any land granted in private ownership, by competent authority, previous to May 23, 1846."

THE DECREE IN THE CASE.

Judges MCALLISTER and HOFFMAN have signed and entered the following decree in this case:

This cause came on to be heard on appeal from the final decision of the Board of Commissioners, to ascertain and settle private land claims in the State of California, under the act of Congress, approved March 8, 1851, upon the transcript of the proceedings and decision of said Board, and the papers and evidence on which the said decision was founded, and upon the papers and evidence filed in this Court; and it appearing to the Court that the said transcript was duly filed according to law, and counsel for the respective parties having been heard, and due deliberation had in the premises, it is by the Court hereby ordered, adjudged and decreed, that the said decision be and the same is reversed and set aside; and it is likewise ordered, adjudged and decreed, that the claim and title of the petitioner, ANDRES CASTILLERO, to the mine known by the name of New-Almaden, in Santa Clara Co., Northern District of the State of California, is a good and valid claim and title, and that the said ANDRES CASTILLERO and his assigns are the owners thereof, and of all the ores and minerals of whatever description therein, in fee-simple; and it is further adjudged and decreed that the said mine is a piece of land embracing a superficial area measured on a horizontal plane, equivalent to seven *pertenencias*, each *pertenencia* being a solid of a rectangular base two hundred Castilian varas long, of the width established by the *Ordenanzas de Mineria* of 1783 and in depth extending from and including the surface down to the centre of the earth; said *pertenencias* to be located in such a manner as the said ANDRES CASTILLERO or his assigns may select, subject to the following conditions: first, that the said *pertenencias* shall be contiguous, that is to say, in one body; and, secondly, that within them shall be included the original mouth of the said mine, known as New-Almaden.

And it is further ordered, adjudged and decreed, as to all other rights, property, and interests set out and claimed in the petition filed in this case, that the same are not valid, and are, therefore, rejected.

APPEAL FOR NEW-ALMADEN.

Mr. PEACHY, counsel for the claimants, gave notice of an appeal from the decision of the Court in the New-Almaden case, and the Court entered the following order:

And now, at this day, on application of PEACHY, in behalf of said claimant, it is ordered that an appeal from the final decision of the Court, rendered in said Court at the present term, be, and the same is hereby granted, and that a certified transcript of the pleadings, evidence, depositions and proceedings in the said cause be sent to the Supreme Court of the United States without delay.

THE NEW-ALMADEN INJUNCTION.

A notice was on the 19th ult. served on the United States District-Attorney that a motion would be made in the United States Circuit Court, on the following Saturday, for the dissolution of the injunction in the New-Almaden case. As the injunction is based on the charge of fraud in the title, which charge both Judges have declared in their opinions to be without foundation, the injunction has been dissolved, as a matter of course.

The following dispatch was yesterday received in this City:

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan. 26.

The Almaden Injunction has this day been dissolved on the ground that the title is valid.

RIFLED CANNON.

Letter from Gen. James Concerning the Experiments with his Rifled Cannon.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 11, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES of Friday last an editorial entitled "More of Floyd" appeared, the effect of which is to damage *my* property and the reputation of a Board of United States Army Officers. As I am entirely satisfied that the Editor of the TIMES would not use the power of his journal to injure either of us, unless the cause of truth and justice required it, and as I know that in this case this article is entirely in error, I ask to have this communication published, in order that as much of reparation as is now possible may be made.

The editorial in question contains, either in direct terms or by necessary implication, seven distinct statements, each one and all of which are erroneous. These seven statements are:

1. A Board of Officers was appointed to test my invention.

2. Not a single member of it had ever witnessed experiments with other rifled cannon.

3. Under the *management of Floyd* I was *excused* from bringing my invention into competition with others, before a Board assembled at Old Point for the purpose of experimenting with rifled cannon.

4. I hesitated in bringing its merits before those who had the opportunity of comparing it with others.

5. The Army Board referred to is *an imaginary creation.*

6. The whole affair seems to have been an invention of FLOYD to take money out of the Treasury.

7. The present Secretary, Mr. HOLT, has promptly nullified the arrangement.

To these seven erroneous statements I make the following answers:

1. The Board of Officers referred to was not appointed specially *to test my invention.* On the contrary, it is a Board appointed in July last, *in accordance with a recommendation made by that former Board* referred to by you, as the one "assembled at Old Point," and it is *permanent* in its character, and authorized to test *any rifled cannon* which may be offered.

2. This same Board has tried other rifled cannon besides mine, and has reported the result to the Department. It was ready to test all which offered, and if any of the "Old Point" party had chosen to compete with me, the Board would have fired their guns; and if they would have equaled mine, would have so reported. One person did apply for a trial with mine, and had permission granted, of course; but when the time arrived, he declined to submit his invention to the test.

3. I was never excused "*under the management of* FLOYD," or otherwise, from competing, at Old Point, with any one. I never conversed with Gov. FLOYD on the subject, nor was I prepared with guns at the time the Old Point Board met, to submit my invention. It was not until after the Permanent Board had been appointed, that I had prepared my large guns for trial. The first exhibition of my principle having been made with a small six-pound field gun.

4. I never "hesitated in bringing the merits" of my invention to the test of that competition. If the five persons named by you, however, had thought that their plans could compete with mine, they could have tried them with mine at Watch Hill.

One of these parties, Dr. CRAIG, is a son of Col. CRAIG, the chief of the Ordnance Bureau, and could not, therefore, fear that the Ordnance Department would treat him unfairly, and already had had a trial of his shot before officers of the Army detailed for that purpose, with an unfavorable result.

5. The "*unprofessional reader*" is informed by your article, that the "Army Board referred to is an *imaginary creation.*" I am certain that you did not know, when this article was published, the names of the members of that Board. I am sure that if you had, such an imputation would never have been uttered through the TIMES. Let your "unprofessional reader" then know that the "imaginary" Board is composed as follows:

WM. MAYNADIER, Captain Ordnance, President Board.

W. A. THORNTON, Captain of Ordnance and Brevet Major.

S. S. ANDERSON, Captain Second Artillery and Brevet Major, U. S. A.

M. M. BLUNT, First Lieutenant Second Artillery.

G. T. BALCH, First Lieutenant Ordnance Corps.

And then let them ask any military man in this country or in Europe, whether the three senior officers of that Board have not earned as high reputation in their profession, as men of science in it, as can be claimed by any three officers on either Continent; and let your readers inquire whether the two junior officers have any superiors of their rank in the service. I beg you to inquire yourself, whether these five officers are "imaginary" or not.

You say that my contract is only "an invention of FLOYD to take money out of the Treasury." The fact is that the Secretary of War had nothing to do with the "invention," if you choose to call it so, by which my contract was made. That was an "invention" of the "imaginary" Board, who, after showing the great results of my plan, made the following recommendation:

"The Board have no doubt of the fitness and utility of Gen. JAMES' plan of rifled cannon and projectile for the military service, and they suggest and recommend that measures be taken at once for rifling the whole, or at least fifty per cent. of the good and serviceable cannon at our forts and arsenals, and for supplying them as soon as it can be done, with a proper proportion, say one hundred rounds each, of the rifled projectiles."

The Secretary of War did no more than approve it, as he was bound to do, and a contract was made with the Ordnance Bureau in accordance with his approval.

7. The present Secretary has *not* "nullified the arrangement," but the contract is in full force and progress.

Thus you see how much you have been misled, and how great an injustice you have unintentionally done, which I hope you will now redress.

The facts of this matter are simply these: After many years of experiments with projectiles, I invented the one now patented by me. Unlike most other plans for rifle projectiles, it is capable of being used without any reconstruction of the cannon, simply by rifling the ordinary guns in a particular manner at a small cost. The great inventions of Armstrong and of Whitworth in England, require new guns entirely, which, of course involves the loss of all the old ones. My plan makes the *old* guns as effective as their plans make *new* ones, at a cost of not more than *one-fiftieth* of theirs. After I had taken out my patent, I made a small gun of the ordinary United States pattern, and tried my invention at Springfield, Massachusetts. The result was so remarkable that I applied to the War Department for a Board to witness a trial of that gun. At that time I had never spoken with Gov. FLOYD in my life, and of the Board which was appointed, composed of Major THORNTON, Major ANDERSON and Capt. MACEY. I never had seen the two senior officers at all. I exhibited to them, *at my own expense*, my invention as applied to a small field-piece, and they at once reported to the Government in its favor, and recommended a further trial with large guns. A considerable time was required to prepare these large guns, and to carry them to a place where a long range could be had over the land, and I was not ready until last Summer, when the permanent Board on rifled cannon was convened, and the trials made.

The result of these trials, which continued, with some intervals, for three months, is contained in the report of the Board. By adopting my plan the United States can, at a small cost, convert all its old guns into rifled cannon, throwing *twice the weight of metal* they now do, with *half the service charge of powder now used*, and made to shoot so accurately that a ship at a distance of more than two miles from a fort, would be struck by every shot with entire certainty, as the experiments at Watch Hill show.

The last shot fired by the Board, which weighed eighty-two pounds and a half, was projected from an ordinary forty-two pound United States, sea-coast, cast-iron gun, rifled by me for the purpose, and it struck within twenty-four inches of the line aimed at, which was on a target set up *more than two and a half miles from the gun.*

But enough of this. I have always heretofore kept out of print on this subject, knowing that I had no need of anything but the merits of my invention to insure my success. I do not quietly submit to such damaging assaults as the one I am now answering, although I do not wish to occupy any other than a defensive position.

Yours very truly,

CHARLES T. JAMES.

GENERAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

VIRGINIA AND THE GULF STATES.

Hon. JOHN ROBERTSON, of Virginia, has made a partial report to Gov. LETCHER of the results of his mission to the Gulf States. Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, received him cordially, and gave his word that the State would abstain, during the period contemplated, from all acts calculated to produce a collision of arms between Georgia and the Government of the United States. Probably the New-York vessels at Savannah were seized in accordance with this understanding. Gov. MOORE gave Judge ROBERTSON every assurance that Alabama, in her act of secession, and in occupying the forts and arsenals within her limits, intended no hostility to the Federal Government. Her sole object has been to protect her rights, interests and honor, without disturbing (if possible) her peaceful relations with the Federal Government. This, he felt assured, would continue to be the policy of the State, unless the Federal authorities should, by some hostile act or demonstration, make it necessary to adopt a different course for her protection, and the protection of the other States that have seceded, or may secede. Judge ROBERTSON was invited by the Legislature of Alabama to address that body, but declined to do so, assigning as a reason that his official position might give undue importance to his opinions.

A NEW PHASE OF DISUNION.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* states, on what it considers reliable authority, that there are agents of the Gulf States in that city, endeavoring to create a sentiment amongst business men favorable to the establishment of a Confederacy composed of the Southern and Northwestern States. A well-known leader among the Democracy has been approached, within the past two or three days, by these agents, with a view of obtaining his influence, but he declined having anything to do with so traitorous a scheme, as he is a staunch Union man. The object is to make free trade the basis of the Confederacy, and to cut off New-York, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and all the New-England States, which are wedded to a protective tariff. These Southern gentlemen state that there are agents of the Gulf States throughout all the Northwestern States, who are making similar overtures, and that it is their aim to spring the issue soon among the citizens of these States. It is further averred that they have purchased the acquiescence of a daily paper of Cincinnati, which, at the right moment, will proclaim the scheme, and offer it to the people of the West as the only means left to secure peace.

A SCENE.

An interesting incident transpired in the Lower House of the Legislature of Alabama on Feb. 2. Mr. CLITHERALL, in the course of his remarks denouncing the Stay law, just passed by the Legislature, took occasion to say that, had he supposed such a measure would become a law, he should have preferred to live for four years under Mr. LINCOLN'S rule. This elicited a hiss from some member, and Mr. CLITHERALL retorted by observing that if the gentleman who hissed would show himself, he would put his mouth in such a condition that he would not repeat the operation for a week to come. Thereupon Mr. GEORGE G. HENRY, of Mobile, arose from his seat, and stated that he was the sibilant individual, and that he held himself responsible for the method in which he had disapproved of Mr. CLITHERALL'S remark. The next moment he was dodging an inkstand, which that gentleman launched at his head. As the combatants were about coming to close quarters, the bystanders separated them.

MR. J. C. G. KENNEDY AND THE VIRGINIA CONGRESSMEN.

The correspondence between Representatives BOCOCK, GARNETT and JENKINS and Hon. JOS. C. G. KENNEDY, Superintendent of the Census Department, relative to the employment of clerks in directing documents for distribution in Virginia to influence the recent election, has been published. Mr. KENNEDY, in reply to interrogatories, says that he has not employed the clerks during office hours in directing political documents, and gives the inquisitive Congressmen to understand further that the employes of the Department were so glad of an opportunity to distribute Union documents throughout the Old Dominion, that he did not have to intimate to them that they would be discharged unless they did the work. The same facilities which have been employed for this purpose were, he says, made available to the Breckinridge and Lane Club during the recent Presidential campaign.

PUBLIC PROPERTY.

The New-Orleans *Delta*, of Feb. 5, calls for the formation of a council similar to that which Gov. PICKENS has organized, to assist the Governor in the discharge of his multifarious duties. To illustrate the necessity of this step, it states that the receipts of the Custom-house, which were paid into the Mint, to the credit of the State, for the two days after those establishments were taken possession of by the Convention, exceeded fifteen thousand dollars. It adds, further, that the State, in taking possession of these offices, is pledged faithfully to account for all the property which it has seized, in a general settlement with the United States. An inventory was taken of everything in the custody of these officers by a Committee of the Convention, composed of gentlemen of the highest reputation for integrity and honor. The Federal property, it says, has never been in safer hands than it is now.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF FLORIDA.

Gov. PERRY, of Florida, sent in a message to the State Legislature on Feb 2. He informed that body that, like the Egyptians of old, the United States were hardening their hearts against the seceded States to deny them the privilege of "going out." To establish this position he cites the recent course of President BUCHANAN in sending troops to reinforce Southern forts, and the action of the Legislatures of the Free States in pledging men and money to sustain him. The troops of Florida are under arms at Pensacola, and Gov. PERRY calls upon the Legislature to provide means to keep them there. Preparation must be made for war.

MAJ. ANDERSON.

Maj. ANDERSON has addressed the following letter to a gentleman in Connecticut:

DEAR SIR: I thank you for the interest your note of the 15th inst. manifests for me. Be assured that not a life shall be taken, not a dwelling demolished, unless there shall be an absolute necesity for it. No one

all of certain parties named in the bond were to sign it, which some of them failed to do, and the Court held that the Government could not recover against the parties who executed it under that condition. He also read another case decided in 7 Peters, 440—in 1833—to the same effect, and said by the general principle laid down here in direct terms it is plain that if Law & Conover entered into this bond on the express condition that Charlick should become a co-obligee with them, the bond does not become valid until that signature is given. It is not a mere formality the getting of another to sign a bond, but oftentimes the ruling motive of the party. He not only gets the additional security of the name, but oftentimes the party may be one in whose influence over the official he has confidence. Conover might refuse to bear the whole burden of the responsibility himself, and he might also think that if some other person who had great influence with Fowler, for whom he was giving security, should sign with him, that influence might be of far more value than the chance of his sharing any responsibility which might ensue. When you come to the question of whether this bond was executed on a condition, you are to look at the acts of each of these parties. You are to inquire whether or not they would have been justified in sending on the bond as completed if Law's name had never been affixed, or if another name had been substituted. Would Conover have been bound in that case, even if the per on substituted had been of equal responsibility? Charlick's name may not have added any great weight to the responsibility of the bond; yet you are at liberty to suppose that Fowler might have had relations towards him w ich would make him more regardful of him, more careful that he should not suffer loss by Fowler's neglect, for the parties might have been governed by other considerations besides the having another person to share with them any liability which might come upon them.

There must be an actual delivery of the bond. If there is a condition annexed to it, then it does not become completed till the condition is performed. It is claimed that there should have been some declaration of the condition; that it was only stated to an agent, and as the agent failed in performing it, the parties aggrieved must look to the agent alone. As to this, first, Fowler was in a manner the principal. The Government sent the bond to him to get the signatures, and it was their duty to ascertain whether any conditions were annexed. They were aporised of these decisions of the Supreme Court, and must be supposed to have acted accordingly.

Whether there was any such condition is a question for you.

The Judge proceeded to comment on the testimony on this point, and the substantial agreement of Fowler, Law and Conover, and Judge Hilton, as to what transpired, and that although Hilton swore he did not hear any such condition stated, he did not pretend to have heard all the couversation that took place; but he told them that if they found any discrepancy between the statements of the witnesses, they would naturally give more weight to that of the disinterested witness. He commented on the rule of allowing parties to testify, disapproving of the practice himself, but reading the Judiciary Act and decisions of the Supreme Court to show that the law of the State allowing parties to testify was binding upon him, and that Law and Conover were accordingly competent witnesses in their own behalf.

The question of the execution of the bond, he told them, he considered the important one. As to the question of Fowler's being a defaulter, he was not clear that these parties could avail themselves of it, if it were so, especially as there was no evidence that there was any fraud on the part of the Government, or any inquiry by these parties as to the state of Fowler's accounts. If he were so, he himself must have known it, but the complainants had not seen fit to ask him the question, though they had made him their witness; and where a party did not give the best evidence he had, the presumption was that it was because he knew it would tell against him, and therefore preferred to make out his case by inferior proof. As it was, they must take the accounts. The returns made by him to the Department were good evidence because they had been acquiesced in by the parties.

The counsel on both sides excepted to the charge so far as it did not conform to their requests to charge, and the case was then given to the Jury with directions to bring in a sealed verdict to-morrow morning.

The Street-Cleaning Contract Injunction.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Wm. H. Williams vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This was an application for an order to show cause, together with a preliminary injunction, why the defendants should not be perpetually enjoined from completing the contract for cleaning the streets and avenues, made with A. J. Hackley, to whom the Common Council, by resolution, awarded the contract for five years at the sum of $279,000 a year.

The plaintiff's bid was $195,000 a year for the same contract, and he alleges that he offered and stood ready to give unexceptionable bondsmen for the faithful performance of the work, and being the lowest bidder, he was entitled to the contract, and the defendants had no right to award the contract to Hackley. The Court granted the injunction, and made the order returnable on the 29th inst.

The Case of Dr. Ellis—An Attempt to obtain his Release from Prison.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Allen.

The People vs. *Thomas T. Ellis.*—This case now came up for argument on an appeal taken from a judgment of the General Sessions; the defendant, Thomas T. Ellis, M. D., having been tried and convicted in that Court on the 8th of January, 1860, for stealing a gold diamond ring of the value of $100 and over from one Mary Roberts.

It appears from the evidence taken at the trial that the prisoner was intimate with Miss Roberts, who was in the habit of calling upon him as a patient and a friend; that it was usual for him to borrow money of her, and at one time he owed her the sum of $1,100; that upon one occasion when alone together the defendant remarked to her that she had a beautiful ring upon her finger, and requested her to let him take it. This she refused to do, but the defendant again made the request alleging that he wished the ring to raise some money upon, and that he would redeem it in a few days and return it to her. Miss Roberts still refused, but the defendant finally succeeded in getting possession of the ring, which he never gave back to her. It was maintained by the prosecution that the ring was obtained by force or fraud, and by the defence that it was given to the defendant by Miss Roberts for the purpose of raising money.

At the trial the Court allowed Miss Roberts to answer questions relative to the borrowing of money from her by the prisoner, and his conduct towards her relative to these loans. The counsel now contend that the Court erred in allowing this testimony, inasmuch as it was irrelevant to the issue, and had a tendency to prejudice the defendant's case in the minds of the jurymen.

Defendants also contend that the Court erred in refusing to permit the prisoner's counsel to prove by William Clark, an expert, that the signatures to the two affidavits conceded to be the genuine signatures of the witness Roberts, and the signature to the paper which set forth that the ring in question was lent to the defendant to raise money on, were written by one and the same person.

The case was a notorious one at the time of the trial, and will readily be remembered. The Doctor is now safely confined, while his counsel continue to make endeavors to obtain his release.

Decision was reserved.

Henry L. Clinton and James R. Whiting for prisoner; District-Attorney for State.

What is Sufficient Notice of an Unrecorded Deed?

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Allen.

Maria E. Waring vs. *Rose M. Lincoln and Carolyn Lincoln.*—This action was brought against Rose M. Lincoln and her only child, Carolyn, to remove a cloud from the title which the plaintiff claims to have to several lots of land near the Croton Aqueduct. It seems that the property was conveyed by Wm. Leggett to P. S. Waring, a brother of plaintiff's husband. The plaintiff, her husband, and P. S. Waring lived together, and after purchasing the premises in question, occupied them for two or three years. The plaintiff claims that the premises were conveyed to her, but that the deed was unrecorded at the time of a sale of the property by the Sheriff, under an execution against T. S. Waring, who made the conveyance to her. Lincoln purchased the property and took the Sheriff's deed.

The only or principal question involved was, whether there was sufficient change of possession after the unrecorded deed was made, conveying the property from Waring to the plaintiff, to defeat the title of a purchaser under a Sheriff's sale for a valuable consideration in good faith.

The plaintiff claimed that there was such a change of possession as should have put the purchaser upon his inquiry, and charged him with notice of the existence of the unrecorded deed.

The defendants claimed that the unrecorded deed was no notice to them, and that a mixed possession of the premises was not sufficient notice to put them on inquiry. Decision was reserved.

Owen & Bellows for plaintiff; Wm. E. Curtis for defendants.

Court of General Sessions.

A THIEF PROVIDED WITH A HOME.

In this Court yesterday, before Recorder Hoffman, Gilbert Morris, *alias* Sheffield, *alias* Mortimer, indicted for larceny, pleaded guilty, and was sent to State Prison for two years and one month.

THE CRIME OF THE CENCI RENEWED.

The trial of Anderson for the rape of his own daughter, commenced the day previous, was then proceeded with.

Eliza Doyle testified that she had been housekeeper for the prisoner for six months; she was in that service when the daughter, Harriet, upon whom the alleged offence was committed, came to the house; after the complaint had been made, witness had a talk with Harriet. In which the latter had complained of the crime which her father had committed, and declared that she would not live any longer with him; she also had said that she would not swear against her father, and that she had done wrong against him; the prisoner had on one occasion told the witness that Harriet was not his daughter; the prisoner was first-mate of the vessel in which the witness came over, twelve years ago; she had never known him before that time; Harriet had asked the witness since the complaint to write a letter for her to sign, asking her father's pardon; the letter had been written and given her, but she had not signed or sent it.

Dennis Doyle, about twelve years of age, son of the last witness, next testified that he heard his mother ask Harriet, if it was all true that she had said about her father. She replied "No, it is all wrong."

Mrs. Taylor—Testified that for the last eight or nine years she has known the prisoner, and never has heard anything against him. She had custody of his two youngest daughters for several years.

Capt. Ostram—Also testified to the prisoner's good character.

Harriet was then recalled, and denied having made any of the statements attributed to her by the witness, Mrs. Doyle. The letter asking pardon of her father was brought to her by Mrs. Doyle, who wanted her to sign it. She refused to, however, because it wasn't true. The case was then summed up and given to the jury who rendered a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was remanded, and will be sentenced this morning.

The Court then adjourned to this morning, at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Felonious Assault—John Nolan.
For Robbery—Michael McCarty.
For Forgery—Charles H. Scott, James Wilson.
For Burglary—Charles Wentworth, James Robinson, Henry Monaghan, John Barry, John Fitzsimmons.
For Larceny—William Vestius, John Hall, William Norton, James Casey, Elizabeth Cowing, William Gales, John McDermott, Stephen McCune.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Robinson et al* vs. *Bulpin et al*—Motion for injunction and Receiver denied with $10 costs of opposing.

The Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank vs. *John Hobbs.*—The defendant's motion is denied with $10 costs of opposing.

BARNARD, J.—*Malaw* vs *Simpson et al.*—*Hortz, Jr.*, vs *The American Exchange Bank.*—*The New-York Ice Company* vs. *The Northwestern Insurance Company.*—Motion in each case denied with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Emerson vs. *Newback.*—Motion granted conditionally.

McCoy vs. *Pollock.*—Default set aside on payment of costs

Plato vs. *Reynard.*—See papers.

Graham vs. *O'Farrel.*—Defendant allowed to answer.

Thomas vs. *Siebert.*—Judgment for plaintiff for $100, with interest.

The Mayor vs. *Mills.*—Judgment for plaintiff for $500.

Before Judge Daly.

Bostwick, receiver, vs. *Bright.*—Counsel fee of $250 allowed.

POLICE REPORTS.

Attempted Murder and Suicide.

AN ANGRY HUSBAND STABS HIS WIFE AND AFTERWARDS SHOOTS HIMSELF.

Much excitement was occasioned about 7½ o'clock yesterday morning at the tenement house No. 268 Avenue-A, by the attempt of a man named Hugh Ward to murder his wife, Bridget, and afterwards to take his own life, by shooting himself. The motive which prompted the terrible crime appears to have been revenge, engendered by the fact that the woman had obtained possession of $150 in cash, a portion of which her husband claimed, but which she refused to give him. The following particulars of the tragedy were narrated by Mrs. Ward, and some of the acquintances of both parties:

Ward, who is an Irishman, was formerly engaged in the coal business, being proprietor of a yard in the Sixth Ward, but after a short time he failed, and subsequently his creditors gave him a great deal of trouble. For the last six years he has been so straitened in his affairs that Mrs. Ward found it necessary to live at service in order to secure a maintenance for herself and children. During this period Ward has occasionally given her a little money—three or five dollars at a time—but for the most part he has found it a difficult matter to support himself. Recently, Mrs. Ward has been acting as housekeeper for a barber in Lispenard-street, but she left her place on Tuesday afternoon because of the inability of her employer to pay her. By strict economy she had been able to accumulate during the past year or two about $150 in cash, which was placed by the barber in one of the Savings Banks to her credit. Ward lately learned of the existence of this little hoard, and immediately requested his wife to share it with him. She refused, and he became very angry. Subsequently, from time to time he renewed his attempt to obtain the money, in turn coaxing and threatening, but she persisted in her refusal to draw it from the Bank. Finally, Ward, having exhausted his powers of persuasion, initiated proceedings in one of the civil Courts for the recovery of the money, basing his claims to it upon the plea that it was his earnings given to his wife for safe keeping. The testimony did not substantiate his story, and on Tuesday a decision was rendered in favor of his wife. She then obtained the money from the bank, and went to the house of Peter Howley, her brother-in-law, intending to remain there until she again got a service place. The non-success of Ward in the suit had the effect of exciting his evil passions to that degree that he determined to have revenge upon his wife by murdering her. Therefore, having provided himself with a dirk-knive and revolver, he yesterday morning left his house, No. 517 Pearl-street, with the object of executing his purpose On reaching his brother-in-law's residence he rushed into the room where his wife was and again demanded the money, apparantly at the time laboring under much mental excitement. Mrs. Ward answered that she should not give it up, as it was needed for the support of her children, adding that she thought he ought to be able to take care of himself. Losing all control of himself at this reply, Ward produced his revolver and fired two shots at his wife, neither of which, however, took effect. Friends interposed, preventing further violent demonstrations, and by their efforts the desperate man was seemingly quieted. Further conversation then occurred between him and his wife, in which he expressed sincere penitence for his conduct, and said that he would not trouble her again as long as he lived. A few minutes later he arose to leave, and going into the hallway, called his wife out upon pretence that he desired to kiss her before separating from her forever. She went to him, suspecting no treachery, but throwing his left arm around her, he used his dirk knife with his right hand, stabbing her so severely in the breast, abdomen and thigh, that her death will probably result. The poor woman fell upon the floor, and her treacherous husband ran into the street, which, having reached, he placed his pistol to his stomach and fired. The ball lodged in his intestines, and he sank bleeding to the ground.

Officer Sandford, of the Eighteenth Ward, had by this time reached the scene of the occurrence, and, turning his attention to the prostrate man, had him removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he received every necessary attention. His wound is a dangerous one, but the probability of his surviving it is fair, providing inflammation does not set in. Mrs. Ward's relatives did all they could to relieve her until the arrival of Dr. Mott, the Police Surgeon, who made her as comfortable as circumstances permitted. It was not deemed prudent, however, in view of her critical state, to remove her to the Hospital. The unfortunate woman is about 36 years of age, and was born in Ireland. She has been married sixteen years.

FROM THE FRYING-PAN INTO THE FIRE.

Josiah Starr, an old gentleman, residing at Paterson, N. Y., yesterday caused the arrest of Mr. Stiles Pecks, a broker, on a charge of having defrauded him to the extent of $30,000, by means of a power of attorney, which was obtained from him by misrepresentation. The complaint in the case was made before Justice Welsh, and the affidavits set forth that in February, 1860, Mr. Starr, being desirous of obtaining a loan in cash of $7,500, came to this City, and was referred to Mr. Pecks for the accommodation. Having satisfied the broker that he owned 425 acres of land, and a quantity of personal property in the towns of Patterson and Kent, valued in the aggregate at $50,000, he was informed that in order to negotiate the loan it would be necessary to sign a paper which had been prepared. Mr. Starr signed the document, left directions with Pecks for the disbursement of the money and went home, expecting soon to hear from the accused. He received no communication, however, until August last, when he learned that the paper to which he affixed his signature was a power of attorney, and that Pecks had availed himself of the authority which it gave, to dispose of about $10,000 worth of his real estate, besides mortgaging the remainder for $41,800. Previous and subsequent to these revelations. Mr. Starr had been searching after Peck, but he remained in concealment until his arrest, and refused to account for the property. Pending an investigation of the case the accused was committed.

DISHONESTY IN THE SMITH FAMILY.

Messrs. Hall & Wheeler, merchants at No. 2 Maiden-lane, have recently lost nearly $1,000 worth of property, consisting of gold watches, chains, diamond-finger and ear-rings, breast pins, &c., from their store, under circumstances which left little room to doubt that it had been stolen by Edward Smith, a lad aged 18 years, who had been some time in their employ. During the past two weeks, in order to fully satisfy themselves of the youth's guilt, Messrs Hall & Wheeler employed Detective Dusenberry to watch him. The result was the discovery that he was in the constant habit of spending his time and money in the numerous concert-saloons in Broadway. He was arrested on Tuesday, and subsequently confessed his guilt, giving information which led to the recovery of nearly all the property, most of which was found in pawn shops, and the remainder in possession of three waiter girls, to whom he had given it. Smith was yesterday committed for trial by Justice Kelly.

A BUTCHER ARRESTED FOR FRAUD.

Andreas Bergtohlt, a German, engaged in the butchers' business at Brooklyn, was apprehended yesterday, by Officer Cummings, of the Lower Police Court, charged with having obtained five oxen, valued at $277, from Mr. Philip Neshun, of No. 99 First-avenue, by means of false representations. The complainant sold the beeves and delivered them to the accused, who gave his note in payment. It was accepted upon the assurance that he owned the house No. 34 Hudson avenue, but subsequent inquiry proved the statement to be untrue, Justice Welsh held the accused for examination.

THE POLICE AND UNLICENSED PEDDLERS.

An order was promulgated from Police Head-quarters yesterday, directing the apprehension of all unlicensed peddlers who should be found hawking their wares in the streets. The result was that a number of apple and peanut venders, image peddlers and other poor persons, were taken to the various Police Courts, charged with violating the Corporation ordinance referring to the matter. All the prisoners pleaded ignorance of having willfully offended, and the magistrates, crediting their statements, in the majority of instances discharged them with a warning.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 13.

$2,000	Tre. 12 ₰c. Notes.	101⅛	
2,500	Tre. 10½ ₰c. Notes.	100	
2,000	Tre. 11 ₰c. Notes.	100⅝	
5,000	N. Y. St. 6s. '68..	103⅝	
10,000	N. Y. St. 5s, '74.	100	
4,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	72¾	
14,000	Missouri St. 6s..	67	
5,000	do	s10	66⅜
1,000	do		66½
15,000	do		66⅜
5,000	do		66
1,000	do		66⅛
1,000	Erie R. 3d M. Bs. '83	90	
4,000	Erie R. 4th M. Bs.	81⅛	
2,000	do		81¾
2,000	Hud. R. S. F. Bs.	98⅜	
1,000	Mich. S. & N. I. R. B.		81⅜
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.		96
2,000	La. C. & Mil. L. G. R.		17⅝
2,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.		17
5,000	Han. & St. J. R. R.		53
5,000	L. E. & W. 2d M. B.		38
6,000	C. B. & Q. R. ₰c. 8	93½	
10	Del. & H. Canal Co		89
50	Pacific M. S. Co...		84¾
60	do		84⅜
50	N. Y. Cen. R...	s10	77⅜
410	do	p&c	77⅜
250	do	p&c	77⅜
100	do	b60	77¾
125	do	s30	77⅜
110	do	opg	77⅜
150	do	opg	77⅜
70	Erie Railroad		33
200	do		32¾
50	do		32⅝
200	do		32¾
150	do	s30	31⅜
150	Hudson River R		44
10	do		44¼
175	do		43¾
320	Harlem Railroad..		b3⅜
150	Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.		15

SECOND BOARD.

$27,000	Trea. 10 ₰c. Nts.	100	
3,000	Trea 12 ₰c Notes.	101⅞	
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90..	73¾	
4,000	Virginia St. 6s.	76¾	
5,000	Mo. St. 6s....	b30	66¼
1,000	D., L & W. R. 1st m	97	
100	Chi & Rk. I R..	s30	57⅜
100	do		57⅜
100	Canton Co		14⅜
50	Pacific M. S. Co...		84
100	N. Y. Cen. R. opg.		77⅜
150	do	p&c	77⅜
150	do	p&c	77⅜
300	do	b60	77¾
50	Erie Railroad		32½
350	Harlem R. Pref....		40½
100	do	s30	40
200	do		40¾
200	do	s10	40¾
150	do	b30	40⅞
200	do		40¾
510	Mich. Central R...		56⅜
50	do		56¾
150	do	s30	56¾
300	do	s30	56⅝
50	do	s3	56
200	Reading Railroad..		43½
100	do		43¾
250	do		43⅝
100	do	s60	43
570	do		43
100	do	b10	42⅞
100	do	b15	78
100	do	s10	72⅝
450	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.		33
100	do	b10	33
250	Ill. Cent. R. Scrip.		78⅜
50	do		78¾
700	do	s30	78
250	do		78
100	do	b15	78
50	do	b10	78
250	Gal. & Chic. R.....		72
5	do		71½
100	do	s30	71⅝
25	Clev. & Tol. R....		33½
100	do	s10	33⅛
1200	do	s30	33½
1350	do		33¾
200	Chic. & R'k Isl. R.		57½
250	do		57⅝
150	do		57¾
100	do	s30	57⅜
50	Chi., Bur. & Qu. R.		71¾
150	do		71⅜
50	do		71⅜

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13—P. M.

The Stock Exchange was less firm to-day by about one per cent. on the average run of the speculative sales than on Tuesday, but mainly on the Railway shares. The State securities were steady at yesterday's advance, and there was increased stiffness in the prices demanded for leading Railway mortgages. Among the latter Erie Thirds rose to 90, and the Fourths sold up to 81⅜ per cent. We hear that some of the holders of the Seconds over due since March, 1859, are voluntarily extending the Bonds twenty years, in place of demanding payment under the terms of the recent foreclosure of the old Corporation. Erie old Bonds, extended five years, are worth about par, and the longer date would no doubt command a premium under any general return of financial and political confidence to the Stock Exchange. There was a pretty full supply of Missouri State Sixes on the rise in price noticed yesterday, and the account, after taking about $50,000, left off steady at 66@66¼ ₰ cent. Tennessees were higher, and Virginias steady. The Federal Funded Stocks were weak, while the Treasury paper was in request on the basis of 10@10¼ per cent. per annum interest. The old paper, bearing but 6 per cent. interest, is now coming in in payment of customs, though not rapidly, as about two-fifths the duties are still paid in Specie.

The cause of decline in the Railway speculatives from yesterday's best prices was ascribed by some to the suddenness of the previous advance, which, as usual in such cases, brought in a number of sellers for the realization of profits, while other parties attributed the change, and with appearance of plausibility, to the less favorable interpretation of the political news of the day, which is made to vary with almost every telegraphic dispatch from Washington. There was a fair amount of business done at the decline in the forenoon, but at the Second Board sellers appeared less disposed to meet the market, and prices left off steadier. Late in the afternoon the market was disposed to firmness again, although there was not much doing, except in New-York Central, which was wanted at 77¾ ₰ cent. The following are about the latest figures:

Central	77¾	Harlem Preferred	40⅜
Erie	32⅜	Hudson	43⅛
Illinois Central	77¾	Michigan Central	56⅛
Rock Island	57½	Michigan Southern	15
Reading	42¾	Michigan Guaranteed	33
Galena	72⅛	Tennessees	72⅝
Toledo	33½	Missouris	66⅛

We understand that Mr. John P. Yelverton has been made Cashier of the Bank of North America, in place of Mr. Seymour, promoted to the Presidency of the Bank on the resignation of Mr. Havenever. The new Cashier brings to the office a liberal measure of experience and personal popularity as an old merchant of this City.

The Secretary of the Treasury, we learn, entertains the belief that a negotiation of $8,000,000 in 6 ₰ cent. Funded Stock would be practicable, on liberal terms, on the indorsement of the great and wealthy States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Massachusetts, and to this end the bill moved in Congress, on Tuesday, by the Chairman of the Ways and Means was directed. We further learn that private assurances, from at least three of the four States named, that the indorsements could be had in consideration of the Surplus Revenue of the United States distributed in 1836, and now held by the States subject to recall by a vote of Congress. A negotiation, without such additional guaranty, on a 6 ₰ cent. Stock, could not be made in the present condition of the credit of the Government, and the absence of any decided compromise or conciliatory movement in the Peace Conference or in Congress, it is believed, would be impracticable, except at a heavier discount than the Government has ever submitted to since the darkest finanancial period in the War of 1812, and to such sacrifice Gen. Dix is very reluctant to submit.

The Chairman of the Ways and Means yesterday endeavored to provide against the failure of regular negotiation by authorizing the issue of $50 Coupon Bonds, to be paid out direct to the public creditors, at par, in settlement of claims against the Government. But this bill was also objected to, at the moment, and goes over for further action. Meanwhile the Secretary has issued proposals for $8,000,000, on a new Funded Stock, to bear 6 ₰ cent, interest, under the recent Twenty-five Million Act of Congress. The particulars of his advertisement will probably be telegraphed from Washington in season for the present number of our paper.

The City Banks held this morning over $36,500,000 in Bullion, exclusive of the California arrival of $1,044,000. This is a further accession of $2,000,000 since the last weekly average reported on Monday. At the same time we have reason to state that the line of Loans and Discounts has fallen below $120,000,000. This state of things, while rich to look at, is by no means desirable, so far as it is brought about by the absence of a regular and healthy trade, and the mercantile demand for Money, and more general distribution of Specie, which would be incident to it. The rates for Exchange on London, after closing steady yesterday, promise since the closing of the *Arabia's* mail no higher figures for the steamer on Saturday; and should the demand improve on the basis of 104½@105 ₰ cent. for Bank Bills, and 103½@104¼ for Merchant Bills, the fact will be owing to the fresh orders which have been made and are now making on the other side for Gold, as an Exchange speculation. The inquiry from the Importers of Foreign Merchandise is extremely limited. Money continues in easy supply, at 7 ₰ cent. on select mercantile and good Stock securities, while the classification of the former is too strict to make ordinary negotiations of paper outside of Bank at all reliable.

The receipts of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad for the first week in February, were:

	1860.	1861.
Passengers	$3,662 75	$3,442 15
Freight	5,869 30	9,930 24
Total	$9,532 05	$13,352 39
Increase		$3,820 34

The Michigan Southern Road earned the first week in February:

1861	$28,555 87
1860	25,458 00
Increase	$3,097 87

The following is a report of the amount of coal transported over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 9:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	3,143.14	17,483 07
Shipped South	10 567.02	65 350.14
Total	13,710.16	82,234.01

For corresponding time last year:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	2,366 10	13,755 03
Shipped South	12 976 17	66,051 15
Total	15.343 07	79,809 18

The following is a detailed account of the large business made by the Illinois Central Company in the month of January:

	Acres.	Price.
Construction lands sold	8,645.18	$127,105 63
Interest fund lands sold	359.10	6,037 76
Free lands sold	3,379.71	48,492 55
Total sales during the month	12,383.99	$181 635 34
To which add town lot sales		902 40
Total of January sales		$182,538 34
Sold previously (not sales)	1,260,273.46	16,147,983 91
Total	1 272.657.45	$16 330,522 25

Construction Bonds canceled January, 1861	$41,500 00
Construction Bonds canceled previously	1,746,500 00
Total cash receipts in January, 1861	$1,771,500 00
Total cash and bonds received to Jan. 31, 1861	72,273 54
	4.267,671 56

NOTE.—Cash receipts in January, applicable to cancellation of Construction Bonds, $41,333 96; applicable to Free Land fund, $3.519 70; applicable to interest fund, $22,325 78; miscellaneous accounts, $5,094 10. Total, $22,273 54.

Receipts from Passengers	$60,769 70
Receipts from Freight	245.092 75
Receipts from Mails	6 358 33
Receipts from Rent of Road	5 636 30
Receipts from other sources	2,167 00
Total receipts in January, 1861	$320,024 17
Total receipts in January, 1860	185,257 00

The St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad earned the first week in January:

Passengers	$5,000 25
Freight	12,563 71
Mails and Express	815 33
Total	$18,379 30
Corresponding week in 1860	16,212 68
Increase in 1861	$2,166 62

The Niagara Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 ₰ cent., payable on demand.

The following are the latest quotations for exchange on New-York, received by mail, by Mr. J. T. Van Valeck, No. 4 Broad-street.

Feb 12.	Philadelphia	Par	@1-10
Feb 12.	Baldmore	⅞	@ 1
Feb. 12.	Boston	Par	@1-10
Feb. 11	Conrelsville, Penn	2⅜	@ 3
Feb. 9.	Cincinnati	⅜	@ ⅞
Feb. 11.	Washington, D. C	1⅜	@ 1¾
Feb. 11.	Pittsburgh	2½	@ 3
Feb. 9.	Chicago	7	@ 7½
Feb. 8.	St. Louis	6	@ 6½
Feb. 9.	Montgomery, Ala	3	@ 3¼
Feb. 11.	Richmond	5¼	@ 5½
Feb 11.	Petersburgh	5	@ 5½
Feb. 9.	Columbus, Ga	1½	@ 2
Feb. 9.	Savannah	1	@ 1½
Feb. 8	Milwaukee	5¼	@ 6¼
Feb. 10.	Charleston	2½	@ 2¾
Feb. 9.	Adrian, Mich	3	@ 4
Feb. 9.	Indianapolis	¾	@ 1
Feb. 8.	Fayetteville	3½	@ 4
Feb. 6.	Quebec	½	@ ¾
Feb. 6.	Montreal	½	@ ¾
Feb. 7.	Terre Haute	1	@ 1½
Feb. 9.	Cuthbert, Ga	2	@ 3
Feb. 8.	Charlotte, N. C	5	@ 6
Feb. 7.	Marietta, Ga	4	@ 5
Feb. 8.	New-Orleans	Par.	
Feb. 9.	Mobile	Par.	

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1861—6 P. M.

ASHES—A dull market for Pearls, at $5 25; Pots are in fair demand and firm, at $5 06½.

COTTON—The market has been dull and inactive, and closes weak. The sales embrace about 1,500 bales on a basis of 11⅜c. @11¾c. for Middling Uplands, and 11¾c for Middling New-Orleans and Texas.

COFFEE—There has been quite an active demand for Java at full prices; the sales are 1,000 mats at 16c. @16¾c., and 200 lockets at 16c. In other descriptions we hear of sales of 1,000 bags Rio at 11c. @13¼c.; and 40 tags Jamaica at 12¼c, cash.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for Western and State Flour is quite active, but at lower rates for shipping brands; at the concession there is a good shipping inquiry at the close. The trade are buying more freely, at about previous rates. The sales are 13,600 bbs, at $5@$5 10 for superfine State; $5@$5 05 for superfine Western; $5 10@$5 35 for the low grades of Western Extra; $5 15@$5 20 for Extra State, small lots do., on the dock, $5 10; $5 30@$5 40 for choice Extra do.—including 800 bbls., at the latter rate; $5 45@$5 60 for shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio, and $5 70@$7 10 for trade brands do.; Canadian Flour is lower and more active; the supply is increasing; common brands—choice do. are more plenty, and well sustained—the sales are 600 bbls. at $5 12½@$7 25 for extras. Southern Flour is without change to note, and is more active; the arrivals are moderate; sales of 1,370 bbls, at $5 30@$5 70 for mixed to good superfine Baltimore, and $5 80@$7 25 for extras. Rye Flour is in fair supply and steady; sales of 137 bbls., at $3 30@$4 10. Corn Meal is very quiet; sales of 125 bbls, a $3 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine. Buckwheat Flour is inactive, at $1 62½@$2 ₰ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—There is more inquiry for Wheat for export, in part for export to France, but at lower rates. The inquiry for milling is more active at the close. The sales are 5,300 bush. good to choice Chicago Spring at $1 17; 11,900 bush. Canada Club at $1 20@$1 21; 17,900 bush. Milwaukee Club, part at $1 21; 5,400 bush. Mixed Western (Spring and Winter) at $1 21½; 2,400 bush. Red Western, at the Railroad depôt, at $1 27; 800 bush. Red Long Island at $1 35, and 14 100 bush. White Ohio and Michigan at $1 40@$1 45—mainly at the inside rate. Barley is in fair request and is firm; the demand is chiefly for Philadelphia; sales of 1,500 bush. fair State at 71c. Barley Malt is firm and in good request; sales of 1,200 bush. at 90c, time. Oats are firmer and in good demand; sales of Western and Canadian at 35½c. @36½c., and State at 36c. @37½c. Rye is in moderate supply and is selling in small lots of Jersey at 65c., and Northern at 66c. @68c. Corn opened quite dull and heavy, but at the close of 'Change a good demand prevailed and a firm feeling was noticeable; sales of 75,000 bush at 61c @62c. for new crop of Jersey Yellow; 62c. @63c. for new Mixed Western at the Railroad depôt; 64c. @65c. for old do., in store; 66c. for do delivered; 73c. @74c. for choice new White Southern, and 68c. for old Southern Yellow.

HIDES—The demand has been more active. Sales of 600 Country Slaughter, 60 lbs, at 6½c., cash; 700 do, 65 lbs., at 6¾c., 6 months, interest added; 750 Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs., at 22c., 6 months; 500 City Slaughter, for Europe, 75 lbs., at 6¼c., cash; and 4,000 California at 21c., 6 months. The stock on hand is 307,000, against 267,700 same time last year.

OILS—Linseed continues quiet, at 50c. @52c. Crude Sperm is in limited demand, at $1 45@$1 50; sales of 500 bbls. at New-Bedford, on private terms. Crude Whale is heavy, at 50c. @52c. Manufactured are dull, and prices mostly nominal.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market is dull and lower. Sales of 200 bbls. at $17@$17 25 for new Mess, and $13 for Prime. Beef is quiet, but prices are unchanged. Sales of 70 bbls. at $8 75@$9 75 for repacked Mess; and $10@$10 75 for extra. Beef Hams are steady and in limited demand. Sales of 100 bbls. at $15. Bacon is dull and heavy; the supply is liberal; we quote 8¾c. @10½c. Cut Meats are steady. Sales of 47 hhds. at 6¾c. for shoulders, and 8¾c. for hams. Lard is dull and heavy; sales at 9¾c. @10c.

RICE—The inquiry is light. Sales of 300 tcs., at $3 75@$4 50 ₰ 100 lbs., according to quality. Some very prime is held at $5.

SUGAR—Raw has been in moderate request. The sales are 500 hhds. Cuba at 4¾c. @5¼c.; 500 boxes Havana at 5¾c.; 88 boxes Havana and 63 hhds. Mesdo on private terms. Refined are quiet. We quote Crushed, Powdered and Granulated at 8c. @8¾c.; white Coffee grades, 7c. @7¾c.; and yellow Coffee grades 6¼c @6¾c.

WHISKY—The inquiry is limited and the market is lower. Sales of 360 bbls. at 17¾c.

FREIGHTS—The offerings are not so large for London, owing to the depression on Sterling Exchange, and the rates are unsettled. To Liverpool we hear of 2,500 bbls. of Flour by

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 14, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LINDA OF CHAMOUNI.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—MERCHANT OF VENICE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—CENTRAL PARK.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—COURRIER DE LYON.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—INGOMAR—THE NOBLE SOLDIER—WHIRLIGIG HALL.

BOWERY THEATRE—PROFESSOR ANDERSON.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—LADY OF ST. TROPEZ—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

GOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, No. 548 Broadway—PAGE'S "VENUS."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The President elect yesterday left Cincinnati at 9 o'clock, A. M., and arrived at Columbus, the Capital of Ohio, at 2 o'clock, P. M. As on the previous day, he was met at every station by enthusiastic crowds, who, when the time would permit, insisted upon a sight of him, and a shake of his hand. At Columbus, soon after his arrival, he was escorted to the Capitol building, where the Legislature was in session, and he was welcomed in the Executive room by Gov. DENNISON, and before the Legislature by Lieutenant-Governor KIRK. Mr. LINCOLN made a short address, in which he alluded to the silence which he had maintained up to the present time, and justified himself in the course he had pursued. Mr. LINCOLN subsequently held a *levée* at the residence of Gov. DENNISON, which was very fully attended.

All fears of any attempt on the part of the Secessionists to gain possession of the Federal Capitol are now at an end. Yesterday was the day when, according to some accounts, such an attempt was to be made—the object being to prevent the counting of the electoral vote—but everything passed off with more than ordinary quiet and decorum, thanks to efficient police arrangements, and to the wise precautions instituted at the suggestion of Gen. SCOTT. Gov. HICKS, of Maryland, was yesterday before the House Special Investigating Committee, and was examined as to his knowledge of any intention to make a descent upon the Capital. His testimony was not conclusive upon the subject.

The Peace Conference had adjourned over from yesterday until to-day, to await the action of the Special Committee on a plan of adjustment; but the death of Judge WHITE, a delegate from Ohio, who was the presiding officer at the temporary organization, being announced, Mr. TYLER has issued a call for the delegates to assemble to-day, to attend the funeral. The Special Committee, it is now believed, will be hardly able to agree upon any method of adjustment which will be acceptable to a majority of the Convention. The speech of the President elect at Indianapolis, it is intimated, has had a damaging effect.

The Montgomery Convention, yesterday, adopted a resolution directing the Committee on Military and Naval Affairs to make some provision for the officers who have resigned their commissions. The Committee on Commerce was instructed to report on the expediency of repealing the Navigation laws. Mr. BROOKE offered a resolution in favor of adopting a flag, as nearly as might be, resembling the Stars and Stripes, but after some debate he withdrew it, and the Convention finished the day in secret session.

The Virginia State Convention assembled yesterday, but did no business beyond organizing. JOHN JANNY, of Loudon, was elected President, and made a Union speech.

The principal interest in Congressional proceedings, yesterday, centred in the House, where, in joint convention, the Senators and Representatives assembled to witness the counting of the Electoral votes, and to hear the result declared The galleries of the House were densely crowded, and the scene was very animated. Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE opened the packages, and declared their contents, and at the conclusion of these formalities announced the result. This done, the Senators withdrew, and business proceeded as usual. Previous to this ceremony, Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, presented another communication from the Secretary of the Treasury asking for relief for the Treasury, and accompanied it with a bill to accomplish the desired purpose, but Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, as on the previous day, objected to its consideration. Mr. SHERMAN moved a suspension of the rules, but the matter finally went over for the day. In the Senate, the bill to carry out the treaty with New-Granada was taken up and passed. The Tariff bill was taken up, and Mr. SEWARD gave notice that he should move to strike out that portion abolishing the warehousing system. The bill was laid over without action, and the bill for the better organization of the militia of the District of Columbia was considered for some time, and finally recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs for modification. The Senate soon afterwards adjourned.

The Police yesterday seized three boxes of ammunition, which were about being shipped on board the steamer *Huntsville*, for Savannah. One box contained 10,000 Sharp's rifle primers, or caps, and the other two 8,000 ball cartridges, ready made up for use. The cases were removed to the new Armory, in Thirty-fifth-street, by order of Superintendent KENNEDY. During the day, Mr. LAMAR called upon the latter, and demanded the ten cases of Georgia muskets, which are still detained; but the Superintendent said he would not deliver them except upon a legal process.

The late sudden thaw, following the heavy snow-storms which have recently occurred in the North and East, has caused a great rise in the water-courses, the breaking up of the ice, and a consequent damage to property the amount of which at present can only be conjectured. At Albany the ice broke up about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and steamers, barges and canal-boats were driven by it on the docks and into the streets. Several stores along the piers were partially demolished, and the water flooded the streets as high up as Broadway. Above Albany the destruction of property must be very considerable, as the flood was covered with the debris of broken bridges and other evidences of its power. Below Albany, the damage which is already known to have occurred is immense. Bridges and houses have been carried away, and in several instances families have been forced to leave their entire property to be swept to destruction. The Hudson River Railroad has been damaged to such an extent as to stop travel over it entirely, the bridge at Stockport having been carried away by the great rise in the Columbiaville Creek.

The sessions of both branches of the New-York State Legislature, yesterday, were very brief. In the Senate a bill to prevent bribery and corruption was introduced by Mr. GOSS. It provides heavy penalties for undue attempts by candidates to effect their own election, and for attempts to purchase the integrity of legislators. In the Assembly, petitions for aid for Kansas, for the repeal of the Sunday law, and for the submission of the Crittenden resolutions to the people, were presented. Two vetoes from the Governor were received and laid on the table. It was resolved that, after to-day, the daily sessions of the House should commence at 10 A. M.

The State Agricultural Society met at Albany, in the Assembly Chamber, yesterday, and was in session during the afternoon and evening. The Treasurer's report was read, from which it appears that the cash receipts for the past year were $18,560, and the expenditures $16,770. Officers for the ensuing year were elected—GEORGE GEDDES, of Onondaga, President.

By the Pony Express, which passed Fort Kearney on Tuesday evening, we have advices from San Francisco to the 26th ult. There is very little news of interest. Several sets of resolutions had been introduced in the California Legislature relative to the national troubles, none of which excused or expressed sympathy for secession, though nearly all urged compromise. The coming Senatorial election was attracting considerable attention.

The weekly statement of the Commissioners of Emigration shows that there were 228 arrivals from the 6th to the 13th inst.; received for commutation of passengers, &c., $1,553 54; total expenditures, $14.010 96, and balance in Bank, $3,977 76. The Board remitted the usual bonds in the case of the wrecked passengers of the ship *Globus* from Norfolk.

The injunction against the City in respect to the contract for cleaning the streets, issued by Justice WHITE, at Special Term of the Superior Court, on Tuesday last, is returnable on the 29th inst. At General Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, the case of the celebrated Dr. ELLIS, who was convicted of stealing the diamond ring of MARY ROBERTS, was heard on appeal from the ruling of Recorder BARNARD, on the trial in the General Sessions. Decision was reserved. In the General Sessions, the entire day was occupied with the trial, commenced on the previous day, of a prisoner indicted for rape upon his own daughter. The Jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

There was less firmness in Railway shares and Federal Stocks yesterday, while Railway mortgages and State Stocks were firmer. The weakness in the speculative Share-list was attributed to the less favorable interpretation of the political news from Washington. The decline from the best prices of Tuesday was nearly one ℔ cent.; New-York Central closed 77¾ ℔ cent. No change in Money or Exchange affairs. The Banks are understood to hold $2,000,000 more Specie than the last weekly average of Monday; the stock of Bullion to-day is reckoned at $36,500,000.

Cotton is dull and heavy. Coffee more active, particularly Java. Oils are still very quiet. Naval Stores are very quiet. Molasses is in moderate request, the demand confined to New-Orleans. Raw Sugars are quite heavy; Refined are quiet. Resin is unchanged and is inactive. Hides are in better demand at previous rates. Flour sold poorly at rather easier rates. Wheat is in better demand at a slight decline. Oats are firmer. Corn closed very firm, with a good demand. Barley and Barley Malt are firm and in good demand. Pork, Bacon, Lard and Dressed Hogs are dull and lower, with free receipts.

At the Live Stock markets the supply of animals has not been large the present week, but the demand is light, owing to the commencement of Lent, and last week's prices are scarcely maintained. The freshet on the Hudson delayed a train bringing some 500 head of cattle, which helped out the sellers somewhat, as, had this addition been made, the prices must have fallen much below the low rates of last week. As it was, the average of all the sales of beef cattle was nearly ¼c ℔ lb., net weight, below the previous market. The total receipts at the various City yards for the week ending yesterday numbered 3,665 beef cattle; 83 milch cows; 361 veals; 8,437 sheep, and 5,392 hogs, making a total of 17,938 animals, or 2,632 less than one week ago. Milch cows are in little demand, and prices are still declining. Veal calves do not sell as well as last week. Sheep are 25c.@50c. per head lower and slow of sale, with an overstocked market. Hogs are in excess of the present light demand, and have declined ¼c.@¼c. ℔ lb. during the week.

Measures of Adjustment.

It is very evident that the tone of the public mind in all sections of the country, and among men of all parties, has greatly changed for the better during the past few weeks. The first heat of Secession has passed away,—and thousands of men in the Southern States, who at the outset were infected with the contagious fever of revolution, are now canvassing the subject in the light of common sense, and with a practical view to their permanent interests. So on the other hand, even the most resolute and decided Republicans at the North, finding that loyalty to the Constitution "still lives" in the Southern States, and that there is a strong, vigorous and resolute Union Party there, have laid aside something of their suspicious jealousy of everything looking like conciliation, and are disposed to meet the Union men of the Border States on any fair and honorable basis of adjustment.

One most important point, upon which the whole North has insisted with just and unyielding tenacity from the very beginning, seems now to be conceded:—*there is to be no compromise for the sake of carrying on the Government.* We are not to purchase the inauguration of a constitutionally elected President, nor negotiate for the privilege of exercising the powers which the people have placed in his hands. The Vice-President, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, has proclaimed that Mr. LINCOLN is the President elect of the United States; and it is generally conceded that no attempt will be made to prevent him from assuming the powers which belong to that office. The Republican Administration will be universally acknowledged, and we shall thus have a strong and solid foundation for whatever measures of adjustment the emergency may require.

The first point which the South must concede is the *right* of the General Government to maintain its authority over every foot of soil within its jurisdiction. Whether it may or may not be expedient to assert that right, by force of arms, is a matter of opinion on which men may differ, without any impeachment of their loyalty or any danger to the fabric of our Government. But as to the right itself, no doubt or denial can be tolerated without fatal results to the essential principle of all government, and the most disastrous consequences to the stability of our Republic. The right of secession must be repudiated. The supremacy of the Constitution must be accepted as the fundamental principle of our institutions. Virginia and Tennessee have already taken this ground, and their example, beyond all doubt, will be followed by the other Border States.

The Government, then, is safe:—and what we have next to consider is the means of making its Administration beneficent, acceptable and successful. This is the task devolved on the Republican Party, and on the President who has been elected as its representative. We believe that the great mass, not only of that party, but of the candid and patriotic people of the whole country, appreciate the importance of this duty, and heartily hope that it may be wisely and successfully performed. Excepting only the Abolitionists and the Secessionists,—the extremes of the two sections,—we believe that the great body of the American people cordially desire the adoption of a policy which shall not only maintain a Union, but attach to it the Border States, and leave open a door for the return of the States that have seceded. Nor do we believe that any sacrifice, either of essential principle or of valued interests, will be required on either side for the attainment of this end. We have full confidence that the great mass of the people, North and South, of all parties excepting the two extremes we have already named, will assent to the following propositions, which have already been substantially offered by Mr. ADAMS, of Massachusetts, and that they may be made the basis for a satisfactory adjustment of all our difficulties:

1. Congress shall never legislate for the abolition of Slavery in any State.

2. The Fugitive Slave law shall be so amended as to render its execution more feasible, and remove all State hostility to it, by depriving it of its harshest, least just and most repulsive features.

3. All our present territory north of the northern boundary of New-Mexico shall be admitted as one State,—and all south of that boundary as another State,—each with its present institutions, and each to be divided hereafter according to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

4. No foreign territory shall hereafter be acquired except with the consent of three-fourths of all the States.

We see nothing in any one of these provisions, or in the general tenor of them all, to which any Republican may not assent without the slightest abandonment of any principle;—nor do we perceive any tangible ground of complaint or apprehension on the part of the Southern States, which their adoption would not forever remove. We believe, moreover, that they will be accepted as satisfactory to the Border States, and that their adoption will not only preserve the Union, but lay the foundation for a prosperous, successful and popular administration of the Government.

There is nothing new in any of these propositions, except it be the last. The first two have always commanded the assent of all parties. The proposition in regard to the territories is precisely the same as was made by Gen. TAYLOR, when he came into office, which was superseded, however, by the Compromise measures of 1850. He advised then that New-Mexico be admitted as a State—for the purpose of committing to her own people, in a constitutional manner, the decision of the question whether Slavery should exist therein or not. The advice was wise, and was advocated by Senator SEWARD and other leaders of the Administration party; and if it had been followed we should have escaped many of the evils which have since come upon us. New States can be formed out of old ones, upon their application, with the assent of Congress; and New-Mexico, as well as Nebraska, would stand upon precisely the same footing in this respect as New-York, Virginia, California and Texas. And the fourth proposition would secure us from further acquisitions of territory, except upon terms on which both sections could agree in advance.

If measures substantially like these could be adopted, we should have a solid, permanent and vigorous Union,—which could hold its forts, collect its revenues, and, in due course of time, convince the Gulf States that their only chance of safety, of growth, prosperity and continued existence, lay in their again placing themselves under the protection and cherishing care of the United States. It is very easy to mark out a policy which seems more in harmony than this with the power and supreme domination of a mighty Republic. But we doubt whether one can be suggested which will secure, at less expense, as great an amount of substantial peace, harmony and prosperity.

More Protection for Bribery.

Senator GOSS, of Monroe County, has introduced into the State Senate a bill "for the prevention of bribery"—which includes the following provision:

"It prevides imprisonment for two years of any person *who offers a bribe* or promise to a member of the Legislature to influence his vote, and *like punishment*, with expulsion from the House, of *any member taking a bribe*, or any inducement for his vote."

Before Senator GOSS proceeds to urge this bill on the attention of the Legislature, we beg leave to ask him how he expects ever to *convict* anybody of bribery under its provisions? How is conviction possible? Mr. A pays Senator B $100 in cash for his vote: the transaction is complete. Senator B is arrested and put upon trial: the only witness on earth is Mr. A, the man who bribed him—and he refuses to answer, because this bill makes him equally guilty with the offending Senator, and subjects him to the same punishment: and no man is bound to criminate himself. He is excused from answering, as a matter of course,—and both offenders, though up to their eyes in guilt, go free.

No one who knows him can doubt for a moment that Senator GOSS desires and designs to punish with the utmost severity every instance of the crime against which his bill is aimed. But he may rest assured that it will never secure the punishment of a single criminal,—that it will never prevent the perpetration of the crime, in a single instance,—but that it will throw an absolute shield of protection over every member of any Legislature who may desire to take a bribe. We have just such a law on our statute-book now: yet who ever heard of a conviction under it?

Let Mr. GOSS amend his bill so as to punish any member who shall take a bribe,—and *invite* the testimony of the man who may have bribed him,—and he will put an effectual stop to the practice. But that, he may say, would be unjust,—for the crime is just as great in the one case as in the other. This is plausible, but not quite true. It certainly is a greater crime in a man holding a public office, being an agent of the people, who has taken an oath faithfully to perform the duties devolved upon him, to take a bribe, than it is for a private citizen, who is under no such responsibilities, to offer one. But even if this distinction were not tenable,—there are many cases in which something of theoretical justice must be sacrificed in order to secure practical justice. This principle is constantly recognized in the affairs of every-day life, and there is no class of cases to which it is more applicable than to cases of Legislative corruption.

If Senator GOSS desires a practical test of this matter, we can give him one. He probably knows some one member, or more, of either House who is suspected, with a good degree of reason, of taking bribes. Let him observe which side of the question *he* takes. Let him see whether men of this stamp are more desirous of stopping and punishing bribery, by providing testimony to expose it,—or of securing abstract justice by stopping up every channel from which such testimony could possibly come.

PRINTING AND STATIONERY FOR THE COURTS.—We find that we have been doing injustice to Messrs. MCSPEDON & BAKER, and hasten to make all the amends in our power to those injured innocents. Our reporter wrongfully attributed the amount of $76,000 for "printing and stationery furnished to the Courts and Heads of Departments during the year 1859" as an item in favor of Messrs. MCSPEDON & BAKER; whereas the fact is, that the sum in question is designed to be given to the already somewhat famous firm of E. JONES & COMPANY. Why the Comptroller should have refused to insert this amount in the Tax Levy of the present or past year, we have no means of ascertaining; but, happily for Messrs. JONES & Co., the item has been at last inserted in the Tax Levy, and now only awaits the action of the State Legislature to make it a valid claim.

The award of $72,000 for work ordered by and executed for the Commissioners of Records in favor of Messrs. MCSPEDON and BAKER, was made by the General Term of the Supreme Court under the authority of the Act passed last Winter, appropriating so much of $80,000 as should be found due for the services of the firm in question, under their contract with the Record Commissioners. This item, however, belongs to county contingencies, and therefore the Board of Supervisors, and not the Aldermen, have charge of its payment.

The Morrill Tariff.

Congress, at the very instant the country is threatened with dismemberment, which may involve a recasting of all our foreign and domestic relations, and the adoption of an entirely new chart for the future, presents the singular spectacle of seeking to inaugurate a line of policy which cannot be changed or modified in any of its important features for many years, without most disastrous consequences. It is now proposed to reënact a highly protective tariff, both for revenue and protection. To the adoption at this crisis of such a measure, there are certainly very grave objections.

No act of the kind should become a law, unless it is to be the *permanent* policy of the country; for immediately upon its adoption capital will rush into manufactures, which would necessarily be sacrificed by its repeal. But are we in a position to cast the horoscope for the future, or determine the policy it may be our interest to adopt, under circumstances which we cannot by any means foresee? All admit the breaking up of the Confederacy to be possible. Suppose it to happen; is it not almost certain that we must adapt our import duties to our altered relations? Suppose the Cotton States to maintain even a form of government; they will certainly leave no stone unturned to draw off the Border States. One of the strongest arguments they could address to these would be furnished by a highly protective tariff on the part of our Government, toward which they cherish the deepest aversion, except, perhaps, Maryland and Kentucky. While efforts at reconciliation are still pending, both in and out of Congress, is it wise to divest ourselves of the power of offering similar arguments, and throw an additional firebrand among the present causes of difference?

Another reason for letting things remain as they are, is found in our foreign relations. The tendency of all leading commercial nations, is unmistakably toward *free trade*. If the Southern States go off, we shall immediately come in conflict with them in every court of Europe, if not on our own soil. They will, by appealing to the popular sentiment in all commercial circles, make every effort to secure favorable recognition and relations at our expense. We should be in a pretty fix, with free trade at every Southern port, and a prohibitory tariff at New-York, Philadelphia and Boston. Instead of settling down upon such a policy, we should hold ourselves in a position in which we can readily adjust ourselves to the contingencies that may arise, abroad as well as at home. If we are to have a foreign commerce, it must be a reciprocal one. We must have something to offer as a means of obtaining favorable terms from others. To tie our hands, when, if ever, they should be free, by adopting a policy which we cannot, without a great loss, abandon, is most unwise and unstatesmanlike.

A still stronger reason is drawn from the effect of the proposed measure upon our *internal* trade. In the present crisis we are striking for a trade which has been previously monopolized by the Gulf ports. The action of the seceding States will, to a very considerable extent, close these ports, on account of the dangers to which property in them is exposed. Enough has been seen to prove this. Already are all the highways leading to the Northeastern States crowded with freights that, but for secession, would be going down the Mississippi. Is it not for our interest to draw this trade to us by every means in our power? Once secured it will be retained, compensating in some degree the losses sustained by the present disturbances. With proper measures we can draw to our own harbor no small part of the cotton trade of the Southwestern States, adding the staple, which is the great figure in our foreign commerce, as one of our leading exports. Is it wise in the present emergency to meet this stream of trade by the passage of a law most odious to those turning it to us? Such a course would be commercial suicide.

The modification of the Tariff should not be attempted till we see more clearly the policy we may desire, or be compelled to adopt, especially as it is almost certain that the one proposed will *diminish* instead of increasing the revenue. Such is the opinion of every person who has any familiarity with the subject. The bill was apparently framed with such an object. It virtually sweeps away at a blow the warehouse system, which has recently done more to build up the trade of New-York, than almost any other agency. This was mainly copied from the English system, and is an essential feature in that of any great commercial people. United with our unrivaled means for distribution, this system renders the City of New-York the depôt for the whole country. People come here to buy for the reason that they know that in the warehouse they can find the genuine foreign manufactured article, not adulterated or imitated by some cunning trickster. The value of a warehouse certificate is shown by the fact that with an empty cask of a particular brand, it will frequently sell for $20. The warehouse in effect, makes our City instead of Paris, London, or Liverpool, the depôt for foreign merchandise. To abolish it, or to limit the time for retaining merchandise in it, would be to send abroad for their goods, merchants who now flock to us from every part of the United States. Its passage would be a blow to our trade quite as fatal and disastrous as secession:—the two coming together would inflict upon us injuries which twenty years could not repair.

The proposed bill is most objectionable both in its principle and in its details, uniting the specific and *ad valorem* duties with such minuteness of subdivision and detail as to give rise to endless misunderstandings and disputes, and rendering necessary, with our present imports, a force at least treble that now employed. Unbleached cottons, for example, having not over *one hundred threads* to the square inch, warp and filling, and not exceeding five ounces in weight, pay one cent duty. Such as have *one hundred and forty threads* to the square inch, and weighing over five ounces, pay two cents; over one hundred and forty threads three cents. If the cottons are bleached the duty is increased in ratio to the number of *threads* per square inch, and weight. The duty on prints is levied in the same way with ten per cent. *ad valorem* added. The first thing appraisers will have to be fitted out with after the law goes into effect, will be magnifying glasses of great power, and scales of exquisite sensitiveness. For the appraisement of what STEWART daily sells, an army of office-holders would be required. In fact, the amount of business now daily transacted at the Custom-house would be impossible; and importations would be necessarily greatly curtailed, because the goods could not be got through the Custom-house. The duty upon manufactures of iron is framed upon a principle often as complicated as upon cottons, and is in most cases entirely prohibitory. On wooden screws, a specific duty, varying from five to eight cents, is laid, equaling 60 per cent. *ad valorem*, and is entirely prohibitory. Bar iron pays $15 per ton. Railway tires pay two cents per pound, and 15 per cent. *ad valorem*; rails, $12 per ton; pig iron, $6. The duty on table blade steel is 136 per cent.; on hoe and fork steel, 167 per cent.; on German machinery steel, 216 per cent.; on round machinery steel, 154 per cent.; on blistered steel, 211 per cent. In fact, the Morrill Tariff is nearly, if not quite, prohibitory upon all manufactures of iron. This is a sop thrown to Pennsylvania. Upon silks, that we can neither produce, nor to any considerable extent manufacture, a duty of 30 per cent. is imposed upon the greater part of the list.

Such are some of the features of this ill-timed, ill-advised, and if carried into effect, disastrous measure. It ties our hands when they should be free. It will destroy our commerce at the very instant our whole care should be directed toward its cultivation and development. It alienates extensive sections of the country we seek to retain. It will tend directly to destroy our credit, by showing to the world that the great source from which we have derived our revenues is no longer available. It is unjust to the manufacturer, because it cannot be maintained. Under these circumstances, we ask Congress to act in view of the circumstances by which it is surrounded, not by the light of tradition, or party affiliations. Otherwise they will deal a deadly blow at the trade and commerce of the country, at the measures now in progress to heal our political differences, and particularly at the party now about to assume the reins of Government, which, by the measures now proposed, will find itself greatly weakened, if not defeated and destroyed.

Hungary.

When the startling tidings came, some three months back, that the Cabinet of Vienna had consented to replace Hungary in the state to which its Revolution of '48 had brought it, there was probably but one feeling among those who knew the real natnre of Austrian policy—that the metamorphosis of a despot into a constitutional monarch was too unnatural to be either lasting or sincere. But if any illusions were entertained on the score of the conversion of a Hapsburg to liberalism, they are now very rudely dispelled by an Imperial Ordinance recently dispatched to the Hungarian Government at Pesth, in which all the concessions made in October last are annulled, if, indeed, it is admissible to speak of *annulling* in the case of decrees which the Government had not even begun to carry out. The Hapsburg thus thoroughly justifies the antecedents of his line. In the midst of the most just and salutary reforms ever undertaken by an Austrian Sovereign, the Emperor suddenly stays his hand, goes back on all his promises, and adds insult to the injury he has already heaped on the most loyal, patient and patriotic of peoples.

That this change in the tone and policy of the Austrian Government is owing to the present aspect of affairs in Italy, is as manifest as that the concessions which it now retracts were themselves but promptings of terror at the aspect of those same Italian affairs four months ago. With the morbid vigilance of hatred and fear, that Government watches Italy as a gauge whereby to guide its own policy towards the unhappy nationalities that are cursed by its sway. Absolutism takes heart at the unhoped-for tenacity of the cause in the Peninsula. FRANCIS II. still holding out at Gaeta, Bourbon partisans in arms in the Abruzzi, and the campaign against Austria for the recovery of Venetia, which had been announced for the Spring, rumored as being postponed! Having ceased to tremble for fear, the Emperor boldly ventures to show himself once more the FRANCIS JOSEPH of 1850. The Hungarians have now the most emphatic proof that the concessions which they obtained last Autumn were extorted solely by the menacing attitude of the revolutionary element in Italy, and that, meanwhile, Austria remains the same as of old—faithless and implacable as ever.

The most notable resolutions of the new Ordinance are as follows: the election of political exiles is declared void; the County Assemblies are forbidden to interfere with taxation, while the severest measures are proclaimed against all who refuse payment of the taxes imposed by Imperial authority; and all recognition of the Constitution of 1848 is distinctly prohibited. Rightly to appreciate the measure relating to political refugees elected as members of the *Comitat*, or County Boards of Administration, it should be remembered that early in the present year the Vienna organ of the Imperial Government published an official notice, to the effect that the Emperor had, through an autographic letter, "performed a comprehensive act of grace" towards all persons guilty of politica offences. Accordingly, in the elections which soon afterwards took place, several political exiles—including "LOUIS KOSSUTH, *at present residing abroad*," KLAPKA and others—were with intense enthusiasm and by an overwhelming majority elected to the *Comitats*. Now, however, when the elections are over, comes the official resolution declaring these elections "null and void." The amnesty turns out to be little better than a mockery, as it dates only from the 1st of January, 1859, and thus covers simply the few and trivial political offences committed during the previous year! As to the question of taxation, while severe penalties are to be imposed on those who refuse payment of the present imposts, the Diet is to have no veto on taxes imposed by an extravagant and reckless Government for purposes which they themselves detest! It remains to be seen what will be the effect of Imperial threats for the non-payment of taxes to sustain the forces and fortresses that hold Venetia in thraldom. Meanwhile, in what temper the Hungarian people is disposed to receive this *pronunciamiento*, is shown by the reply voted by the General Assembly of the *Comitat* of Gran. It declares that Hungary has no confidence in a Government which has been in permanent conflict with it, and then passes a series of the very strongest resolutions—explicitly declaring that "taxes not sanctioned by the Hungarian Diet are illegal," and demanding "guarantees for the right of the Diet to sanction or reject taxes."

If it is admissible to anticipate the issue that seems inevitable, we may look on this faithless policy of Austria toward Hungary as the best thing that could have happened. That it is precisely the turn of events desired by KOSSUTH, GARIBALDI, and the patriots and revolutionists, is beyond a question. The moral effect on the Hungarians cannot but be immense. They now know that there is a Power before which their persecutor quails. Without this, into what somnolent ease and order might they not have fallen! There is no doubt but a fair, liberal and honest policy, such as the Emperor of Austria for a moment held out the promise of pursuing, would have ended by completely conciliating the Hungarians—the most loyal and patriotic of peoples. He might then, in fact, have regained a kingdom, which he has now inevitably lost, and Liberty have slept for years to come.

On the surface, so far, a mere legal contest, it is nevertheless very evident that this Hungarian question must ultimately be settled by force, and in fact means revolution. These resolutions of the Emperor will blow away the ashes gathered during these twelve years, and disclose the embers glowing beneath their deceitful surface. The gibbets, scourges and slaughters of 1849 are not forgotten, and the red terrible Shape arises to lead the van when the Magyar shall seek revenge of the Hapsburg.

GARIBALDI, too, has pledged himself to be in the coming struggle. Here is the memorable announcement which the red-shirted monarch at Caprera made on the recent visit of Gen. TURR, his Hungarian companion-in-arms: "I count again upon my old comrades when I shall carry to your beautiful country, O General, the aid of our arms, since I have sworn upon the graves of those gallant Hungarians who died for Italy that we, Italians, would replace them, as is our duty."

A WISH PRECAUTION.—The idea seems to be gaining ground that the South Carolina volunteers now besieging Sumter are after all a very harmless set of fellows. The slight damage sustained by the *Star of the West* when she braved the batteries on Morris Island, and the fact that Maj. ANDERSON remains unmolested, have doubtless done much to confirm this impression.

Nothing could be more unjust to these military neophytes. We have the best reason for believing that they are very dangerous—especially to themselves. They had not been at Fort Moultrie a week before one of the sentinels shot and fatally wounded a companion, whom he mistook for one of Maj. ANDERSON'S men, coming to assault the place. A few evenings after this sad occurrence a volunteer unconsciously trespassed upon the beat of another sentinel. Fortunately the guardian of the night chanced to be an Irishman. He brought the intruder to a halt with the exclamation, "Stand, you spalpeen; say 'Pickens' or I'll shoot you." The appalled volunteer uttered the cabalistic dissyllable, and got out of range of the gun leveled at him as speedily as possible. Not many days ago we chronicled the death of a private, in consequence of a wound received by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of a bedfellow, with whom he was having a frolic before getting up in the morning.

Probably the reticence so discreetly practiced by the Charleston papers prevents our receiving full information regarding the frequent recurrence of similar incidents, since we are indebted to the correspondent of the Columbia *Guardian*, for the announcement, that one of the colonels at Morris Island has been obliged to issue orders to the men under his command, to label their pistols with their names, and the number of their companies, and to deposit these dangerous weapons with their respective captains for safe-keeping. Simultaneously, notice is promulgated by the Adjutant-General that no more permits will be given to those desiring to visit the fortifications, unless in cases of absolute necessity. This prohibition seems especially unkind, coming so soon after the review of the brave defenders of the State by Mrs. and Miss PICKENS, but necessity, and a due regard for the safety of South Carolina's fair ones, evidently demand it. Now, if those who have the supervision of affairs at the different forts around Sumter will only carry out the reform which they have so prudently begun, by taking the locks from all muskets and rifles in the possession of the soldiers, and spiking the cannon, we feel confident that anxious parents in Charleston will sleep more quietly, and that the number of valorous volunteers who shall return to their homes, after the campaign comes to an end, will be perceptibly increased.

TROUBLES AND DISCOURAGEMENTS OF THE SECESSIONISTS.—The Charleston *Mercury* publishes extracts from private letters, which show that the seceding South is greatly troubled at the evident reluctance of Virginia to join in the movement:

RICHMOND, Feb. 1, 1861.

Opinion is greatly divided here as to when Virginia ought to secede. *Both parties favor*, or profess to favor, *a reconstruction of the old system*, but they differ as to whether that object can be attained by the adhesion of Virginia to the North or South. The basis of the reconstruction, they agree, must be a sectional equilibrium, which nobody believes the North will consent to in time to prevent the withdrawal of the Border States. *The point clearly is, to get Virginia out of the old and into the new Union*; and it will be hard if she can't be kept there. But the people desire an effort at rebuilding the Union to be made, and you know *even the capricious pleasure of a sovereign must be attended to.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1861.

The reconstructionists are caving on all sides. But SEWARD is going to back square down, (so I hear from good authority.) The Border States will be "placated," and then your reconstructionists will begin howling for the Union again, There's the danger. *The only hope now is in the smashing up of the Peace Congress and getting Virginia out.* SEWARD is afraid to back fast enough to stop the revolution, and *that may help us.* Besides, it seems to me that Providence has been working for us hitherto, and my trust is that the good work will go on.

"FRIENDLY" WITH A PRINCE OF DARKNESS.—Many of the journals in the seceded States are already actively canvassing the expediency of prohibiting the importation of negroes from the Border Slave States, and the reopening of a direct importation business with the barracoons on the west Coast of Africa. If Kentucky and Virginia—argues the New-Orleans *Delta*—will not let the Southern Confederacy "take a reasonable amount of their slave-labor at a fair price," why should not the Cotton States resort "to a market at once cheaper and *more friendly?*" This compliment to the King of Dahomey is one which his sable Majesty cannot fail to appreciate, provided he is not even yet too busy with the massacre of human victim

over the grave of his predecessor to pay heed to any flattery, however delicate.

"Take a reasonable amount of their slave-labor at a fair price," is a rather roundabout expression, we take it, for a very simple purpose. It means that if the Border Slave States shall continue to charge, as they now do, and must continue to do, about ten times what would be "a fair price" for healthy Africans in the dominions of the King of Dahomey—then the seceding States will resort to the much "cheaper" and far more "friendly" market of this dusky potentate for the purchase of those peculiar human institutions, to procure which, in greater abundance and at lower rates, the secession movement was originally started. Of a verity, matters must be rapidly progressing in the Cotton States; or, possibly, the *Delta* may be a little ahead of its time in thus avowing that already a blood-stained savage seems a more congenial and "friendly" ally to the Fire-eaters than they are ever likely to find amongst the high-toned and intelligent Union majorities of the Border Slave States.

A SIGNIFICANT PIECE OF BUNTING.—On the subject of discovering some "suitable flag," each of the seceding States in turn has been gravely exercised; and even the aggregate wisdom of the Convention of Seceding States has not been without perplexity and travail on this important question. All other matters, usually deemed of the highest note, have been obliged to give way before this irrepressible issue of selecting a "suitable flag." We have had all sorts of barbaric designs thrust upon our attention,—endless happy families of pelicans, alligators and rattlesnakes, being combined in every impossible convolution and attitude around the trunks and upon the branches of whole groves of Palmetto trees and other Southern vegetables.

But at last, let it be known, that the "young ladies of South Carolina," inspired, as Mr. MEMMINGER, their orator, remarks, "by the genius of DANTE and the scientific skill of HUMBOLDT," have succeeded in the mighty and magnificent task of devising a "suitable flag" for the Cotton States Confederacy. Their sublime design, "typifying," as MEMMINGER does not fail to state, "that it has been by the aid of revealed religion" that the South has achieved its "victory over fanaticism," is nothing more or less than "a blue cross on a red field,"—the imagination being left to conjecture for itself, why, and in what manner, "the genuis of DANTE and the scientific skill of HUMBOLDT" should have been specially summoned through spiritualistic agency to suggest so very simple a design as this.

But not content with the religious significance of the emblem, Mr. MEMMINGER held in reserve, for those who might not be able to see the matter in that particular light, a superb astronomical allegory of the Southern Cross as opposed to the Northern Constellation,—his allusion to "the lebarum of CONSTANTINE" fairly staggering, by its magnificent mystery, the senses of his homespun auditors. For our own part, however, we consider that the design may be a good one—the color "blue" being decidedly appropriate to the present prospects of the Cotton States," and the "red field" having in it a suggestive admonition as to what the future may possibly have in store for those who insist on such a course as the extreme Fire-eaters are now advocating.

POLITICS IN THE PELICAN STATE.—The State of Louisiana seems to have reconsidered its action in seizing upon the funds of the United States deposited in the Sub-Treasury of New-Orleans,—the Secession Convention now ordering that "All drafts drawn in the legitimate course of disbursement by the disbursing officers of the United States" shall be paid, provided only that the aggregate amount of drafts to be presented under the authority of this ordinance shall not exceed the amount deposited in the vaults of the Sub-Treasury at the time of the seizure of that institution by the revolutionary authorities. The ordinance further provides that all the earnings of the Post-office Department in the State shall be held subject to the draft of the Post-master-General of the United States until otherwise ordered by the Convention.

This retrograde action on the part of the Louisiana Convention would seem to countenance very strongly the views of those who have persistently maintained, that the Pelican State never seriously intended to secede from the Union—the main object of those most clamorous for secession being to force the withdrawal of Senators SLIDELL and BENJAMIN from power, and thus to break up that political "Regency" which has dominated the politics of Louisiana for so many years. The men who have been heretofore contending against the power of Senator SLIDELL without avail, now claim that they have, at length, got their enemy on the hip; and that, in the reconstruction of the Union, to which they eagerly look forward, all Senators and Representatives who may have taken public part in the disruption of the Confederacy, must be overslaughed forever This is a view reaching us from one intimately familiar with Louisiana politics, and we give it for what it may be worth. We have an example close at home of the extraordinary political phenomena which may originate in local rivalries, and find vent under the promptings of individual ambition.

A DESIRED UNIFORMITY.—The seceding State of Mississippi has determined upon the uniform of her army. An exchange dilates upon the beauty of the proposed equipments. "The hat," it says, "is of felt, looped up on three sides." To "preserve the unities," we submit that the neckcloth of all gentlemen who take up treasonable arms should be felt—as it probably would be when looped up on *one* side. And again, without designing to be impertinent or to unduly interfere with foreign affairs, we would suggest to our ex-Sister that to make the operation of booting and breeching her soldiers uniform with her historic usage and former financial achievements, she should buy their clothes on credit and then repudiate the tailor's bills.

Academy of Music.

The second performance of VERDI'S new opera of "Un Ballo in Maschera" attracted a magnificent house last evening, and gave such abundant satisfaction that there can hardly be a doubt about the future of the work. The melodies throughout are cast in so curiously an original mold that some little familiarity with them is necessary to their full enjoyment. But a first hearing leaves a "kink" in the memory, and excites the desire for more—a desire which is sure to give success to the opera that creates it.

After long and wearisome rehearsals a first performance is seldom altogether what it should be, and deficiencies were apparent on Monday night. But rest and confidence have brought finish and certainty to the artists, and secured a performance which last night was really excellent. Mme. COLSON sang very finely, and was ably sustained by her lover, the occasionally indifferent Signor BRIGNOLI. Miss PHILLIPS was thoroughly admirable; also Signor FERRI, who is certainly heard to greater advantage in this opera than in any other. The orchestra, under Signor MUZIO'S direction, was all that could be desired. Indeed, we do not remember to have attended a second performance of a new work that was more generally satisfactory.

GREAT FRESHETS.

Sudden Rise in the Hudson at Albany.

Breaking Up of the Ice—Great Destruction of Property.

THE CITY PARTIALLY FLOODED.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT $200,000.

Railroad Travel Seriously Interfered With.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 13—11:45 P. M.

We are cut off from direct communication with you by the flood. None of the railroads connect except *via* Troy. The train from New-York at 7, only landed its passengers in Albany at 5 o'clock. Those by the Hudson River Road came *via* Hudson, Chatham, East Albany and Troy, by rail—thence by stage and water to this city.

The thaw, which commenced on Monday, swelled the Mohawk and other tributaries of the Hudson to such an extent that it became evident last night that we must have a high tide, but we had no thought of such a flood as has come upon us. About 7 o'clock, last evening, the ice broke up at Troy, and came down against the solid ice opposite this city. That, holding fast for a time, stayed the mass of floating ice.

All through the night those occupying buildings adjoining the water were engaged in getting their goods up stairs. Nobody, however, anticipated any serious results. About eight o'clock, this morning, the floating mass which had accumulated above, swept the Cut into the canal basin, forcing everything before it. The havoc created is beyond conjecture. The basin was crowded with steamboats, barges, canal boats, elevators and floating docks. These were so fast in the ice that they moved as one body, sweeping with irresistible force everything before it. The iron bridge across the basin, at the foot of State-street, was lifted off its foundations and thrown down. Three large barges are lying in the new Central Railroad freight dépôt. All along Quay-street the canal-boats and barges and steamboats are on the docks, in several instances being jammed into the houses. It is said the larger boats have crushed many of the smaller boats that lay between them.

Those buildings on the south side of the Cut were swept away by the rushing ice, and demolished as perfectly as if they had been taken down by hand. There is probably not a building on the pier or quay that is not seriously damaged.

The extent of the damage cannot now be ascertained, but enough is known to justify the opinion that it far exceeds the loss occasioned in 1857.

Our streets in the lower sections of the city are filled with flour, provisions, cotton, and other articles. The poor in the southern section of the town are driven from their houses, the water in many places being above the first floor. They must suffer very much. The lumber-yards above the city are also flooded—the lumber being scattered all over the flats.

The Troy Road is covered in many places, the stages having to pass through water deep enough to float small boats. The ice two miles below the city is fast.

The water, at 7 o'clock, was across Broadway at Maiden-lane—the Stanwix Hall being approached in boats. The Exchange is surrounded on three sides with water. In the basement of the Delavan House it is three feet deep. If the dam holds until Monday it will flood the entire length of the street, and reach the upper stories of the buildings on the pier. These are filled with grain and flour, which must be nearly ruined.

I hear of no loss of lives, or injury to persons.

The weather is so mild that little personal inconvenience is incurred by those engaged in efforts to save their property. The greatest difficulty is experienced in extricating the boats. They are wedged fast in the ice, and frozen together. Then the ice is banked in the Cut, and it is grounded. It seems to be fast, and is piled up much higher than the docks.

Not much was done in the Legislature to-day—the Agricultural Society occupying the Assembly Chamber. In the Senate, in secret session, the resolutions were adopted calling upon the Governor to report if any Harbor-Masters had been indicted. The meeting of the State Agricultural Society was very slimly attended, propably owing to the freshets which appear to have prevailed over the entire State. Col. FREMONT arrived in town this morning. He dined this afternoon with Gov. MORGAN, in company with several distinguished individuals. LEO.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 13—12:20 P. M.

P. S. The water, after remaining stationary for five hours, is slowly falling. It is hoped that it may pass off without moving the ice below. If that goes it must certainly block up again at the Overslaugh, where the ice will anchor and the water will be backed up again higher than it is now.

The damage already occasioned in this city is estimated at from $150,000 to $200,000. I do not think it can be less than the lowest sum named. The mails that left New-York this morning at 7 o'clock have not yet reached our Post-office. It is rumored that one man in the employ of the Western Railroad Company is missing. LEO.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

The ice broke up in front of the city at 8 o'clock this morning, causing a great destruction to property. Steamers, barges and canal boats were driven on the docks and into the streets by the immense bodies of ice. State-street bridge is a complete wreck. Hamilton-street is partially destroyed, as also Columbia-street bridge. Several stores along the piers and docks have been partially demolished, as well as canal boats, lumber, staves and offices have been carried down the river. The Basin presents an extraordinary scene, as boats and buildings are all jammed in together. It is impossible to approximate the amount of loss or damage, but it must be very great. The water is rising very rapidly, indicating that the ice has dammed up below. We have anticipation now of as great a freshet as occurred in 1857. The telegraph lines between here and Troy are all down.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 13—1 P. M.

The ice commenced moving in the river at 8½ o'clock this morning. Opposite the city the break-up was sudden, and attended by a noise like thunder. Within twenty minutes after the start the water rose four feet, and it has been rising ever since, until at present the rise is about seven to eight feet. The destruction of property is large, the ice being blocked below the city. The damage in the basins is roughly estimated at $60,000. Boats, propellers and other craft, are driven up by the force of the ice. A heavy towboat and other boats, were driven through the first story of the frame freight dépôt of the Central Road, the whole front being knocked out, and the building, which is very large and two stories high, is much damaged; two brick machine shops, owned by Mr. PUNCHION, were destroyed in a similar manner at the foot of Hamilton-street. A propeller was driven through the wall of the Dudley House, which stands on the corner of the Quay. Damage to produce and provisions in store is comparatively small. At the dock there was a strong force on during the night, in anticipation of the danger. The water in some places is up to Broadway, and in Maiden-lane it reaches already to the rear of Stanwix Hall, and the cellars and basements as high as Green-street are filling. At present there is little prospect of the abatement of the flood. Bridges have been broken to pieces and partially swept away, and among the ruins are bridges, propellers, tow-boats, barges and other craft, smashed together in heaps. It is impossible at present to give any adequate idea of the damage done, but the destruction has been more sudden and rapid than that of 1839, though the water has not yet reached nearly as high.

We have no intelligence yet from Greenbush, but the flood on the Hudson River Railroad side of the river must be heavy.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 13—10 P. M.

The water has continued to rise slowly during the day, until the entire business portion of the city, east of Broadway, is inundated and business is wholly suspended. The water in several streets running parallel with the river in the Northern section of the city, is several feet high and many families have been driven to a hasty retreat. In a number of instances families have been obliged at last to remove by means of boats from second story windows.

South Broadway, from near the *Atlas and Argus* office down to the steamboat landing, is navigable by boats.

The Mansion House, late the Commercial Hotel, is entirely surrounded by water.

When the ice went out, two men had a narrow escape. They saw the destruction of the ice when in the middle of the river, and ran for the Hamilton-street bridge. On reaching there, they were overtaken by the flood and swept off. They got on a large cake of ice, formed from a skating-park on that part of the river, and were carried down, but they ran against the South Ferry-slip, and were rescued by means of ropes.

No description can convey a correct idea of the extent of the disaster. Steamboats, propellers, ferry-boats, vessels and canal boats are jammed together in a promiscuous heap of ruins.

All the bridges are more or less injured.

The basements and cellars of all the buildings for some distance west of Broadway are filled with water.

There is at present no signs of a fall in the flood.

THE FRESHET BELOW ALBANY.

The Mohawk river broke up on Tuesday. Early in the day the Schoharie Creek was opened by the warm weather, and the water, laden with immense masses of ice, rushed into the Mohawk, breaking up the ice in that river, and carrying everything before it. Trees, buildings and fences were leveled with the earth and carried down the river. Our reporter learns from passengers just arrived on the Central Railroad, that the ice in many places has piled up on the track, delaying the trains Some of the cakes are over two feet thick, and weigh several tons. In the river huge fields are being carried down with the stream at the rate of ten miles an hour. At Fonda, the water is within eight feet of the bridge. At ordinary times it is not nearer than twenty feet. At Amsterdam the people are moving out of their houses as rapidly as possible. Such an early breaking up of the river was never known before.

The bridge at Stockport, on the Hudson River Railroad, is carried away by the breaking up of the Columbiaville Creek. So bad is the break that the passengers are unable to reach from one side to the other, thus compelling the trains on that road to take the Boston and Berkshire Railroad, by way of Chatham and Hudson, to and from Albany.

On Tuesday night, at 4:40 o'clock, the Night Express left Albany, but could proceed no further than the bridge, and returned to Albany, arriving there at 8 o'clock. At 10 P. M., it again left for this City, by way of Chatham and Hudson, and arrived in this City at 7:30 A. M. yesterday. Other trains made better time, and the detention is not material.

FRESHET AT HONESDALE, PA.

HONESDALE, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

The dam of a large reservoir on Carley Brook, owned by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, broke away this morning, destroying in its course a large saw-mill and tannery, owned by HENRY & BUNNELL, together with a glass and bottle factory and other buildings, owned by J. M. BROOKFIELD.

Serious damage has also been done to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company in this vicinity. The loss is not known.

FRESHET IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NASHUA, N. H., Wednesday, Feb. 13.

The thaw has caused a freshet in the Souhegan River, piling ice and water to a great depth on the Railroad track between here and Wilton, stopping the passage of all trains.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

An Evening Session—Preventing Bribery and Corruption—The Reception Committee—Indorsing for Uncle Sam—Why the President Stops Over in Buffalo—His Speech at Indianapolis Making Stiff Back-bones—The Town Elections Showing Republican Gains, Etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 12, 1861.

Both Houses had sessions last evening—not crowded, active, bustling, devil-may-care meetings—but quiet, cosy, talk-it-over sessions, in which nobody cares and nothing is done. Dull sessions these, for Special Correspondents, but wonderfully profitable for the State, because, as no news is good news, so nothing done is so much to the advantage of the public.

This morning it was general order day in the Assembly—a day when a great amount is done, but about which there is nothing or next to nothing to be said. The bill to amend the law of last Winter relative to hanging people was "progressed."

Speaking of hanging, do you know that all the talk of the Judges about the imperfections of the bill of last Winter—about its doing away with the mode of punishment—was all nothing more nor less than a concerted effort to thwart the object of the Legislature, that intended to modify the criminal code, so as to give juries the right to determine the degrees of crime? By understanding, our Judiciary resolved virtually to nullify the law, and give a back set to the progress of the anti-capital-punishment reform, by pooh-poohing the statute, and giving it out that it abrogated all previous law, and so left them no right to sentence a man to be hung. There is not one of these Judges, by-the-way, that would not find law enough to draw and quarter an offender against their dignity, and that upon "an order." They judicially determined that hanging is now abolished, with the expectation that the Legislature would take the back track, and restore them their ancient privilege of ordering up a hanging match, whenever a jury might convict. I don't think they are going to succeed. It locks to me, as though the friends of the reform were shrewd enough and strong enough to hold the law as it is. Then if the judges adhere to their original construction, we have capital punishment abolished, and the curtain has fallen upon the last State tragedy. Providence works in many mysterious ways. I should not be surprised if Providence had put it in the heads of our judges to be perverse, and so worked out the change so long denied by the perverseness of Legislatures—curing a bite by the hair of the same dog.

In the Senate Mr. Goss gave notice of a bill to prevent bribery and corruption. It was old Major DAVEZAC, I believe, who once offered a "*Resolved*, that fornication and adultery is hereby abolished." And yet, if your police and scandal columns are to be believed, fornication and adultery do nevertheless occasionally crop out, notwithstanding the Major's emphatic resolution. I am afraid Uncle Goss will have to do more than enact statutes before he prevents bribery and corruption. If I was put on my Bible oath, I think I should feel bound to affirm that corruption was the normal condition of mankind—that incorruptibility was a species of *lusus naturæ*, very rare, very wonderful, and with no power to propagate its kind.

Mr. J. M. MURPHY notices a bill to incorporate the Metropolitan Cab Company—a kind of universal baggage-smashing machine—that may be made exceedingly useful, if rightly managed.

Mr. CONOLLY gave notice of a bill to amend the Commissioners' Map of the City of New-York. What do you suppose that is? To straighten Pearl-street, or widen Nassau-street, or to triangulate *the* Park? No, neither; but only to abolish Hamilton-square, and revert it back to its original condition of lots, from — to —, inclusive, each 25x100—"be the same more or less." I wonder if such a thing can be done? Can you, after having devoted a piece of ground—*pro bono publico*—turn around, after I have bought opposite, for the pure air and the baby play-ground, and sell it out for another row of houses, that will deprive the baby aforesaid of the play-ground, me of the pure air, and wife of the privilege of awakening the envy of all friends by a promiscuous "*Do* calll and see us; *we* live opposite Hamilton-square?" It may be there is law for changing things after this fashion. If there is, look out for "An act for the relief of ——," for under that general head you will find provision made for a resale of *the* Park, and a special provision that the two corner lots, overlooking Printing-House Square, shall be sold to the lowest bidder. Of course no one could think of bidding lower than myself, not if the bid bore any relation to the available means of the bidder.

The President appointed Messrs. FERRY, KETCHUM and CONNOLLY the Special Committee to make arrangements for the reception of the President elect. I make this announcement that applicants for office may be on hand for the sign manual of the Committee. Senator FERRY is one of the most urbane and accommodating of Senators; Senator KETCHUM can't say no, and Senator CONOLEY—"our DICK,"—well, you all know him, and Democrat though he is, I'll be bound he has his "little say" about more than one of the new swarm of Custom-house officers. So, while looking after Senators FERRY and KETCHUM, it will be just as well to buzz RICHARD a few moments.

The bill to authorize the Comptroller to indorse the bonds of the United States to the amount of the proportion of the surplus revenue which we received from the National Treasury, was read a third time and passed. Ayes, 17; Noes, 7—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Colvin, Connolly, Ferry, Fiero, Goss, Hillhouse, Kelly, Manierre, Montgomery, Monroe, J. M. Murphy, P. P. Murphy, Ramsey, Richmond, Rotch, Truman, Walter.

NAYS—Messrs. Blood, Grant, Lawrence, McGraw, Robertson, Spinola, Williams.

A tight squeeze, that. It was lost but for the four Democratic votes that went for it, because Gen. DIX asked that it should be.

The hour of 12 o'clock having duly come along, the President announced the special order, which was the consideration of the Governor's Message—Mr. COLVIN having the floor. He spoke as to that portion of the Message which advised additional Railroad facilities in the City of New-York. You know the old story, that "when your ears burn, somebody is talking about you." If such be the case, the ears down in the Executive chamber must have been in a red glow, for Mr. COLVIN was talking about Gov. MORGAN—"talking loosely," as one man—"talking jibsin," as said another—"talking savagely," as said a third, and "pitchin' in," as said all and each of us. And all and each of us was right, for Mr. COLVIN was pitching in—making a terrible review of "Mr. MORGAN," the individual, "Senator MORGAN," the representative, and "His Excellency, Gov. MORGAN," the Executive,—with now and then a miscellaneous punch in the *Tribune* ribs, and a dash at the old white coat. For his text, Mr. COLVIN took an article in the *Tribune* last Fall, giving the division list on the City Railroads. In reading this, it was amusing to watch the effect produced as Mr. COLVIN slowly toled off the names, with now and then an explanatory note.

Without concluding, Mr. COLVIN gave way for a motion to "progress." He will resume and conclude on Thursday.

"We" were set in a commotion, this morning, by the announcement of the action of the Common Council last evening, in confirming the contract to the Messrs HACKLEY for sweeping the streets. A hasty consultation convincing "us" that it was a "big thing," of course efficient measures were taken to secure a satisfactory explanation. Some of "us" were for putting a bill right through to-day, but some of the more prudent, by a suggestion that the Messrs. HACKLEY "may be able to satisfy us that it is all right," we concluded to let the matter rest until to-morrow. To show the Messrs. HACKLEY what they must expect unless they "let us in," I state that the bill introduced to-day, (and which would have been put through, but for prudential reasons,) repeals so much of the law of 1860 as permits any discretion in awarding contracts, and requires all work to be let to the lowest bicder. The Messrs. HACKLEY must see their danger.

There is more back-bone to-day than I have seen before in a week. The speech made by Mr. LINCOLN at Indianapolis has electrified the people. It has the ring of resolution, and indicates a knowledge of his duty. Those who hanker after the flesh-pots have been for the past week troubled with softening. To-day they see plain enough just what ought to be done—that we must "enforce the laws," and make the Cotton States behave themselves.

Another back bone stiffness comes from the northern part of the State—from Franklin County, where the Republicans, standing on the "no-compromise" platform, elect nine Supervisors to seven Democrats. Last year there were ten Democrats to six Republicans.

Many of the leading Republicans are wending towards Buffalo, where Mr. LINCOLN halts next Sunday. Do you know that Mr. LINCOLN times his arrival thus at Buffalo in order to pay his respects to Ex-President FILLMORE, for whom he is said to entertain a high regard?

The weather is mild, the streets about stripped bare of the snow and ice that has hid the paving-stones from sight these two months past, and there is a right smart chance of a freshet and a break-up should the melting mood continue through another twenty-four hours, LEO.

THE NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

Mr. MCGRAW reported favorably the bill to incorporate the German Hospital, New-York.

The bill to amend the charter of the Long Island Steamboat Company was reported favorably.

Mr. GARDINER introduced a bill to authorize Inspectors of Election to administer oaths in regard to qualification of voters.

The bill to repeal that part of the Act establishing regulations for the port of New-York, which relates to private piers, was passed.

The bill to amend the charter of the New-York Life Insurance Company was lost, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

Mr. GOSS introduced a bill to prevent bribery and corruption. The bill makes it unlawful for candidates for nominations or their friends to bribe or induce by presents or promises any one to attend the primaries or caucusses, under a penalty of not over $250, or imprisonment not more than six months; imposes a penalty on persons taking a bribe; imposes penalties and imprisonment on candidates for office, or their friends who provide entertainment during a canvass for the purpose of securing an election, or pay any other expenses other than for printing ballots and handbills, or for conveyance of sick or infirm voters to the polls, and on conviction, vacates the office to which the offending party has been elected. It provides imprisonment for two years of any person who offers a bribe or promise to a member of the Legislature to influence his vote, and like punishment, with expulsion from the House, of any member taking a bribe or any inducement for his vote. Declares the seat of any member vacant who shall have or seek to have any understanding, direct or indirect, with any other member respecting his vote. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

Mr. PIERCE presented the petitions of C. C. HUTCHINSON, Agent of the Kansas Relief Society, and of the citizens of Albany for State aid to Kansas.

A number of petitions were presented for the repeal of the Sunday law, and for the submission of the Crittenden resolutions to a vote of the people.

Gov. MORGAN returned two bills with his vetoes, one relating to the Onondaga Penitentiary, on the ground that the object would be obtained under the general law, and the other to authorize Poughkeepsie to borrow $6,000 for the purchase of a steam fire engine, on the ground that the city charter gives ample power to borrow all the money required for the good of the city. Both vetoes were laid on the table.

Mr. FISHER reported favorably the bill to widen Main-street, Brooklyn.

Mr. BERGEN reported favorably the bill to preserve game in Suffolk County.

The daily sessions of the House after the 14th inst. were fixed for 10 A. M.

The report of the State Board of Equalization was presented; also, a report on railroads by the State Engineer.

At 12 o'clock the House adjourned.

State Agricultural Society.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT—ELECTION OF OFFICERS—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

The State Agricultural Society met in the Assembly Chamber, to-day, at 12½ o'clock. The meeting was called to order by the President, Hon. B. F. HUNTINGTON.

The Treasurer's report was read, and shows the net receipts at the State Fair, at Elmira, of $9,043; total cash receipts of the year, $18,563; expenditures, $16,771. The report of the Secretary of the Society was read by B. P. JOHNSON.

A Committee of twenty-four was appointed to nominate officers and select a place for holding the next Fair.

Recess till 4 P. M. When the Society reassembled, the Committee reported the following officers for the ensuing year: *President*—George Geddes, of Onondaga. *Vice-Presidents*—John Jay, of New-York; Benjamin F. Camp, of Westchester; Herman Wendell, of Albany; John A. Corey, of Saratoga; S. D. Hungerford, of Jefferson; Ezra Cornell, of Tompkins; Samuel W. Johnson, of Cattaraugus. *Corresponding Secretary*—B. P. Johnson, of Albany. *Recording Secretary*—Erastus Corning, Jr., of Albany. *Treasurer*—Luther Tucker, of Albany. *Executive Committee*—Messrs. T. C. Peters, of Genesee; D. Lapham, of Clinton; Jno. Winslow, of Jefferson; E. Sherrill, of Genesee; Samuel Thorne, of Dutchess.

The Committee also reported in favor of leaving the selection of a place for holding the next State Fair with the Executive Committee, stating that Watertown was the only place which made an application to be selected.

A motion to hold the State Exhibition in July or August for a trial of all agricultural implements was referred to the Executive Committee.

A resolution in favor of the passage of the Assembly bill authorizing the collection of agricultural statistics was adopted.

A resolution approving of the proposed Exhibition of Industry of all Nations in London in 1862, and pledging the Society to aid in the enterprise, was adopted.

A resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. T. C. PETERS, affirming the impropriety of offering separate premiums for imported cattle and in favor of their taking their chances of prizes with domestic cattle.

On the question arising as to the propriety of requiring an entrance fee of $2 for $10 premiums, or over that amount, and $1 for other premiums, the matter was referred to the Executive Committee.

Recess till 7½ P. M.

The evening session was consumed in the reading of papers by Dr. ASA FITCH on the entomological peculiarities of the past season, and by Mr. J. STANTON GOULD on grasses and their culture.

Radical Cure of Hernia or Rupture.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st, Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins: Female-supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Trusses.—Dr. BIGGS' water-proof MULTIPEDAL TRUSS is believed to be unequaled, and well worthy the careful notice of all interested parties. The Doctor has new appliances also for VARICOCELE and ENLARGED VEINS, which commend themselves to universal favor.

OFFICE No. 2 BARCLAY-STREET.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 82 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Gas Bills Reduced and the Light Improved by the STERLING GAS REGULATOR, manufactured and warranted by WHEELER & WILSON Sewing Machine Co. Office No. 505 Broadway, (basement.)

Now Within Reach of All.
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
$40 and upwards. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 500 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, Improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed, in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

New Invented Wigs and Toupees, also Moldavia Cream for preserving and beautifying the hair. Manufactured by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

CAMERON—FLEMING—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 12, by Rev. Edward Anthon, RODERICK W. CAMERON to ANNE FLEMING, daughter of N. Leavenworth, of this City.

LANE—OPIE—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 9, by Rev. G. W. Folwell, Mr. W. B. LANE to Miss SOPHIA V. D. OPIE, both of this City.

LYDDON—HEBERT—In Brooklyn, at the house of the bride's brother, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 12, by Rev. H. W. Blanchard, JOHN LYDDON to MARY ELIZABETH HEBERT, both of the above city.

BROWN—YELLETT—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 13, by Rev. Francis Peck, JOHN S. BROWN to ALMIRA LOUISA, daughter of Wm. Yellott.

GARDNER—GARDNER—At Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 12 by Rev. H. C. Fish, D. D., JAMES W. C. GARDNER, of South Orange, N. J., to FRANCES HENRIETTA, daughter of the late John Gardner, of the former city.

KINGSBURY—KRESSLER—On Wednesday morning, Feb. 13, at the Presbyterian Church, Scranton, Penn., by Rev. Mr. Hikok, EDWARD P. KINGSBURY to Miss ANNA L. KRESSLER, all of Scranton.

DIED.

CORBETT—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 13, THOMAS CORBETT, aged 62 years and 8 months.

His funeral will take place from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation.

VAN ZANDT—In this City, on the morning of Sunday, Feb. 10, MARY D., infant daughter of N. Laurence and Mary D Van Zandt.

COX—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 12, THOMAS COX, Sen., aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 47 Christopher-st, this day, Feb. 14, at 1 o'clock P. M.

STEWART—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 13, EMILY A., wife of A. B. Stewart, aged 39 years.

Funeral services will be held at No. 43 West 35th-st., this day, Feb 14, at 4 o'clock P.M., and in the First Presbyterian Church at Florida, Orange County, N. Y., on Friday, Feb. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

RICHARDSON—In this City, suddenly, on Tuesday, Feb. 12, MARGARET A., daughter of the late John W. Richardson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, Feb. 15, at 10 o'clock A. M. from her late residence, No. 104 East 13th-st. Her remains will be taken to Westchester for interment.

COOK—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 12, Miss MARY COOK.

Her friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her late brother, Mr. Edward Cook, No. 92 West 10th-st., on Thursday morning, Feb. 14, at 11 o'clock A. M

HILLYER—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 12, of scarlet fever, CARRIE, youngest daughter of Theodore and Elizabeth Ann Hillyer, aged 1 year, 10 months and 15 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 151 Livingston-st. on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DOUGLASS—At No. 69 Jersey-av., Jersey City, on Wednesday, Feb. 13, HENRY, infant son of Wm. H. and the late Ada E Douglass, aged 12 days.

SMITH—At Yonkers, on Wednesday, Feb. 13, JULIANNA SMITH, in the 76th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, which will take place on Friday, Feb. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Episcopal Church, Yonkers.

THOMPSON—At Rahway, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 13, JONATHAN THOMPSON, aged 57 years.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from the Second Presbyterian Church, on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WHITE—At Spring Valley, Rockland County, on Monday, Feb. 11, of consumption, REBECCA FARQUHAR, wife of Joseph White, in the 49th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Macpelah Cemetery for interment.

☞ London, C. W., papers please copy.

BULKLEY—At Greenfield Hill, Conn., JANE, wife of Uriah Bulkley, and daughter of Rev. James Sayre, deceased, aged 72 years, 9 months and 20 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of Rufus Nichols, on Thursday, Feb 14 at 1 o'clock P. M.

DANA—At Newburyport, Mass., on Tuesday morning, Feb. 12, DANIEL DANA, Jr., of this city, aged 45 years.

SINCLAIR—at Mr. Fay's Plantation, Jamerette, La., on Monday, Aug. 27, 1860 of congestive fever JAMES C. S. SINCLAIR, son of Catherine E. and the late Robert Sinclair, in the 26th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his uncle, Robert E. Ring, at Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., this day, Feb 14, at 12 o'clock M.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDLY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 125, Feb. 13, 1861.
56, 12, 64, 18, 73, 10, 44, 19, 50, 75, 46, 3, 55.
Class No. 126, Feb. 13, 1861.
66, 32, 38, 15, 52, 31, 18, 49, 55, 36, 51, 21, 47, 16.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Feb. 13, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

DISUNION AND SLAVERY.
A SERIES OF LETTERS
TO
Hon. W. L. YANCEY, of Alabama,
BY
HENRY J. RAYMOND, of New-York.
I.—THE NORTHERN STATES AND THE SLAVE-TRADE IN 1787.
II.—THE MOTIVES AND OBJECTS OF THE DISUNION MOVEMENT.
III—SECESSION UNCONSTITUTIONAL, AND IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT WAR.
IV.—THE PRECISE NATURE OF THE PENDING ISSUE—THE DUTY OF THE NORTH AND THE TRUE POLICY OF THE SLAVEHOLDING STATES.
For sale at the TIMES Office,
Printing-House-Square.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
Rev. Dr. HAMLIN'S concluding lecture will be
"MAHOMMEDANISM AND ITS FUTURE,"
At Clinton Hall, Astor-place, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, at the door.

POPULAR LECTURES.
In addition to other 14 pages of the best Reading Matter, Music, &c., the following Lectures appear in respective numbers of THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL, published weekly, at 3 cents, and sold by all News Agents:
"The Policy of Honesty," by Geo. W. Curtis...In No. 23.
"A Day in the Alps," by Rev. T. L. Cuyler...In No. 21.
"Man and Climate," by Bayard Taylor.....In No. 20.
"

Our Relations with Japan.

A MERCHANT'S VIEW OF THE STATE OF AFFAIRS.

A gentleman who has been for some time a merchant in Japan, writes to the Philadelphia *Ledger* of the frequent violations of our treaty with that Government, and cites the following instances which transpired during his residence there, and which go to show an unmistakable hostility to the encouragement of a free and extended trade:

Instance 1st. Foreign merchants were making large shipments of copper to China. It cost at Yokahama, some 16 cents per pound, and commanded a ready sale in China at 25 cents. Of course the profits were large; so large that the shipments increased to the extent of the supply. Suddenly, however, the native merchants raised their price from 16 cents to 26 cents, and the shipments, of course, ceased. For months we could not imagine why the native merchants would not sell at any figure under 26 cents, but finally, the cat escaped out of the bag—*the Government had ordered all merchants to pay a tax of* $10 *upon every hundred pounds of copper* which they should sell to foreign merchants. Hence, to save their own pockets, they had to add that $10 to the price asked for every hundred pounds.

Instance 2d. Among other imports (mostly for foreign use) was an article of butter—American butter—put up in ten-pound kegs, and a dozen or more of said kegs, headed up in a hogshead, after which pickle was poured in through the bung. This was to preserve it, and, of course, the hogsheads should not be opened until the butter was wanted for use. *I have known the Custom-House officers at Yokohama to insist upon opening every individual one of a dozen or more of such hogsheads, refusing to select one here and there, as is the custom in other parts of the world.* Of course the lot was sold at a great sacrifice!

Instance 3d. Many other imports for foreign use, such as preserved meats, valuable clothes, etc., etc., are sent in air-tight tins. These they invariably open—searching for—what? The result, however, is the same—immediate depreciation in the value of the article.

Instance 4th. Our treaty provided that the American dollar should be equal to *its weight of Japanese silver*, which was something over three itchibu. For several months this was pretty much the case, the native merchant taking $1 rather than itchibu three. Suddenly, however, they refused to receive the dollar for more than *two* itchibu; *thus subtracting just one-third from the* (local) *value of the money in the safes of every foreign merchant in the place.* This was of course a death-blow to everything like trade; and indeed, at the time I left the country, (Oct. 30, 1860,) scarcely any foreigner in Yokohama was making his daily expenses. Many were losing money, and the general impression was, that unless the dollar recovered, nothing more was to be done.

Now, to what does the reader attribute this sudden fall of the dollar? Does he suppose that the native merchants became all at once avaricious, and wished to get it cheaper? Far from it! It rested entirely with the Government, who *actually*, in open violation of their treaty, and to the great loss of the foreign community, *issued a Government notice to the effect that the dollar was only worth two itchibu.* Now, what object had the Government to issue such a notice? Here it lies in a nut shell.

Seeing that there were some fifteen million dollars in the hands of the native merchants, they said, "bring us those fifteen million dollars and we will pay you two itchibu each." The merchants tremblingly obey, receive their two itchibu each, and ever thereafter refuse to receive dollars from foreigners for more than that, *for fear* that the Government will again come down on them. In the meantime, the Governmen' recoins their fifteen million dollars into forty-five million itchibu, and comes out *fifteen millions ahead.* Of course, these figures are given in round numbers, but they serve to explain the rascality of the Government, and the cause of the low value of our dollar in Japan.

And now our advices from that country tell us what?

"That the Ministers have given up this currency question, determined to let the dollar find its own level," instead of saying to the Government, "respect your treaty or stand the consequences."

The Custom-House Frauds—Discharge of Mr. Kozlay.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As your journal, with others, contained the charge against me in connection with the recent forgeries, by which two cases of silks were stolen from the bonded warehouses, I think it due to me that a similar publicity be given to the fact that I have been honorably discharged and acquitted of all complicity in that matter. A full and fair investigation was had, and my innocence thoroughly established and formally declared. Respectfully, your obt. servant,

EUGENE A. KOZLAY,
Attorney and Counsellor-at Law.

—James L. Houston, a lad 16 years of age, doing business in Tallahassee, (Fla.,) killed himself on Jan. 29, by the careless use of chloroform, with which he was attempting to alleviate a tooth-ache.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy,* with *fish, hot or cold meats, game, &c.* The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.
JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL—54TH ST., Between 5th and 6th-avs. Divine Service will be held in the Chapel every Thursday morning during the present season of Lent, at 11 o'clock, when contributions will be received towards the support of the Hospital, especially to meet the case of friendless applicants for admission. Thursday is the general visiting day for persons desiring to see the Institution from 11 to 4 o clock. There is public Worship in the Chapel on Sunday afternoons at 3½ o'clock.

GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, OLD gold and silver bought at No. 36½ Chatham-st. Fine gold and rolled silver for platers constantly on hand at No. 36½ Chatham-st. A. BARNARD,
Gold and Silver Refiner and Assayer.
P. S.—Diamonds, pearls, and other precious stones, purchased.

STEAMBOAT "JOHN HART," ALIAS "CONFIDENCE," FOR SALE CHEAP.
Hull 160 feet long, 23 feet beam 8½ feet hold; engine, 36-inch cylinder, 9 feet stroke; in good condition, and now running. Apply to CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

PAINTING.—ANY GENTLEMAN WISHING TO have any painting, graining, paper-hanging, kalsomining, destemping, or fresco work done, can have it executed, at half the usual price, by an experienced workman out of employment. Orders promptly attended to, by addressing PAINTER, Brooklyn Post-office, L. I.

PELLHAM FARM TRIPLE REFINED Pippin Cider, for bottling; Pelham Seedling Potatoes, warranted not to rot; triple refined Cider Vinegar, for sale at the Agency, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st. M. A. J. LYNCH, Commission Merchant.

HELP WANTED.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a Protestant girl, for chamberwork and waiting. Such only as can bring good references may apply at No. 115 East 17th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED COOK, washer and ironer. The best of references required as to character and ability. Apply at No. 87 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

A COOK AND NURSE.—WANTED, A COOK and nurse who must be Protestants; cook to assist in washing and ironing; nurse to be a good seamstress; Scotch preferred; wages not over $8. Apply at No. 81 St. Mark's-place.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED IN A WHOLESALE stationer's store, an experienced salesman of commanding influence is wanted at once. Salary not exceeding $1,000 Communications confidential. Address, with full particulars and real name and reference, ADVERTISER, Box No. 3,809, Post-office, New-York.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A WET NURSE, one who is thoroughly capable in every respect, and able to take the entire charge of an infant, if necessary, to go to a pleasant place in the country; an active, young person would be preferred, and one who has lost her infant. The best of references will be required. Address, stating qualifications, &c., and where to be seen, J. H. G., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A GENTEEL BAKERY UP TOWN, a Protestant girl to attend store; one accustomed to the business, producing the best of references. Address, in own handwriting, P. S., Box No. 172 *Times* Office, with name and particulars.

NURSE WANTED.—ONE WHO THOROUGHLY understands and does her duty, can sew, is cheerful. Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 100 East 21st-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ANY GOOD BUSINESS MAN WHO FINDS it impossible to meet his obligations (owing to the precarious turn of national affairs,) and desires to get released therefrom to become interested in an established mercantile cash business in this City, where risk is really unknown and profits ample, can effect both objects confidentially if he addresses in good faith H. O. C., care Box No. 705 New-York Post-office.

PARTNER WANTED.—A GOOD BUSINESS man, who can take efficient charge of the financial and indoor branch of business, and furnish cash capital of $10,000, may hear of a very favorable opportunity to connect himself with an established and prosperous concern in St. Louis, by addressing, confidentially, and with real signature, H. W., Box No. 4,055 Post-office

FOR SALE—$1,500—A LIGHT MANUFACturing business, of a staple article, extensively used, paying a good profit. Sales net cash. Address Box No. 3,661, Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Scotch Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to do the housework in a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 104 4th-st., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 224 6th-av., between 14th and 15th sts., in the millinery-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and laundress, or to do the housework of a small private family; has good recommendations; no objection to the country. Call at No. 269 1st-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a competent woman, as chambermaid and laundress or to assist in fine washing and ironing. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 415 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine laundress; is a person of neatness and experience. Satisfactory City reference given. Call at No. 63 20th-st., corner 6th-av., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing, in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 330 Bowery, one door above Great Jones-st., in the millinery-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a neat, tidy young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, and to assist in the washing; understands her business, and has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 74 West 22d-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at Nos. 38 and 39 5th-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting or general housework; is a good plain cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; is not afraid to work; six years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 90 Cannon-st., on the second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at 135 East 22d-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOman wishes to be employed as first-class cook, either in a private family, boarding-house or restaurant. She will engage by the day, week or month. She will be found a trustworthy person, where her services may be required. The best of City reference. Call, for three days, at 134 3d-av., corner of 15th-st., in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; is fully capable of giving perfect satisfaction; will assist in the washing, if required; no objection to go in the country; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 3 6th-st.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family or boarding house; understands her business in all its branches; can produce the highest City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 28 3d-av., in the millinery-store. A note addressed to COOK, at the above number, will meet with attention.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl as first-class cook; she understands meats, soups, game, pastry of all kinds, and baking bread; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 76 4th-av., corner of 10th-st., in the fancy-store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook in a private family by a very respectable woman; understands all branches of cooking, soups, jellies, desserts of all kinds; bakes bread and biscuit in the best manner; best City reference given. Can be seen till engaged at No. 89 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first class professed German cook, only in a first-class private house; she understands the business perfectly, American as English or French cooking, and is a learned pastry cook; best of City references given, when applied. Address M. M., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing; best City reference. Call or address, for two days, at No. 64 West 18th-st., two doors from the 6th-av., New-York.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation in a private family; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies, game and fancy dishes. Wages $9. Call, or address, No. 216 East 23d-st

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECtable young woman, who has lived over three years in her last place. The best of City reference will be given. She has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 111 7th-av., entrance in 15th-st.

AS COOK.—A COOK WANTS A SITUATION, who has lived in the highest families, and understands her business thoroughly; can bring the best of City reference. Call at No. 219 West-Sixteenth-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; good City reference can be given as to character and capability. Call, for two days, at No. 87 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A FIRST-class cook, in a private family; good City and country reference. Can be seen at No. 11 7th-av. for two days, if not engaged.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MOST EXCELlent woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook, makes good bread and biscuit, is a first-rate laundress, neat, obliging, and studies her employer's interest; is highly recommended for capacity and good moral excellence. Can be seen at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d st., first floor, front.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced cook; would have no objection to assist in the washing if required; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit, and all kinds of pastry. Has the best of reference from where she has lived two years. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 428 7th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A PROTESTANT young woman a situation as cook and assist with washing and ironing; she perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit, has good City reference; can be seen for three days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable woman, as first-rate Cook and good baker. Understands her occupation well, and has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. City reference. Call for two days at No. 244 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young girl to do plain cooking, washing and ironing, or would do general housework in a small family; good reference can be given, if required. Call for three days at No. 58 Sands-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; City reference. Call at No. 96 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top front room.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as first class cook, and to assist in washing and ironing. The best of City reference. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at 89 6th-av., first floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business well. Has the best of City references. Inquire at No. 151 West 41st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman a situation as cook; has no objection to assist with the washing; can be well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 333 3d av., near 26th-st., third floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT cook, a situation in a private family; will assist in washing and ironing; has good city references. Can be seen at No. 200 East 14th-st., first floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as good cook, and washer; she has the best of City references, and can be seen until suited, at No. 60 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A Wanted, a situation for a very highly-recommended servant girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is a good plain cook, and first-rate washer and ironer; of neat appearance, economical, truthful and obliging. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a very tidy, respectable Protestant German woman, a situation in the above capacity; is an excellent washer and ironer; has no objections to go in the country. Has good reference. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a most capable woman, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Excellent bread and biscuit baker. Best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, be tween 11th and 12th sts.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable English lady from the country who would like to engage herself as housekeeper to a small respectable family, where help is kept to do the laborious part of the work; is fond of children, and can teach different branches of fancy work. Address MRS. MORTON, Brooklyn Post-office, for one week.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable girl; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has good reference from her last place, where she has lived 7 years. Apply to Mrs. Cahill, No. 291 East 12th-st., fourth floor.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed, to do general housework or good, plain cooking washing and ironing for a hard-working, honest and willing-to-please girl; is an excellent baker of bread, cake, &c.; is not fond of going out much; is clean, civil and capable. Has good reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a first-class laundress; best of reference given. Apply at No. 471 6th av., between 28th and 29th sts., till engaged.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a respectable girl, a situation as nurse or chambermaid; can do waiting; is willing to make herself generally useful; has good references. Can be seen till suited at No. 152 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse or chambermaid; can do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 28th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse, or seamstress and lady's maid; can fill either situation to give entire satisfaction; City reference. Call at No. 49 West 27th-st., Northeast corner, third floor, front room, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant German girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; is also a good seamstress; no objection to the country; has excellent City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A MOST capable English girl, a situation as child's nurse. Can take the entire charge of the child from its birth, and bring it up by hand or bottle. Can take a ladysmaid's place, and would have no objection to traveling with a lady. Can give the most undoubted City reference. Can be seen for two days at No 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS TRAVELING NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUation to go to California or any foreign port by a competent nurse, to take care of children or wait on a lady. Can be seen for three days at her present employer's, No. 1 London-terrace, 23d-st. and 10th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST CLASS ENGlish seamstress wishes to engage with a few private families to go out by the week or month; understands all kinds of family work; cut and baste for a sewing Machine; has the best of City reference; wages moderate. Call any day at No. 67 20th-st., in the store, near the 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT GIRL wants a situation as seamstress; understands how to cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 125 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses and can do all kinds of family sewing or chamberwork if required; has the best of reference; can be seen, for two days, at 336 8th-av., corner 27th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation in a family as seamstress; reference good. Inquire at No. 96 West 31th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, FOR A very respectable girl, a situation as seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; understands doing all kinds of sewing well; is of excellent disposition, and would be willing to make herself useful. May be seen, until engaged, at No. 135 East 13th-st., where are parties to whom she can refer.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a Protestant Scotch woman, as seamstress and children's nurse; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes, and all kinds of plain sewing. Best City references. Apply at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, with good reference, a situation as seamstress; is willing to assist in chamberwork. Can be seen, for two days, if not engaged, at her present employer's, No. 45 West 33d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as seamstress, nurse or ladies' maid; she is competent to fill either capacity. References unexceptionable. Can be seen at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted, by a capable woman, as professed waitress, or would take a chambermaid's place and do fine washing, or would take entire charge of a baby, if required; best reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent young man, a situation as book-keeper; reference from former employer; terms moderate. Address O. E., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; is a competent groom and steady driver, and can be strictly relied on for steadiness and sobriety, and is willing to devote the whole of his time to the interest of his employer. Can give good City reference from gentlemen that he has lived with in this City and suburbs. Address, two days, A. J., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A SOBER, steady man, a situation as coachman; understands the breaking and training of horses perfectly; is an excellent groomsman, a very careful driver, if required; has a thorough knowledge of a vegetable garden; can produce the best recommendations. Address a note to C. G., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman and gardener, by a respectable Englishman, single; understands his business; is civil, willing and obliging; best of City reference from his last employer. Address JOHN, Box No. 194 *Times* Office

AS COACHMAN.—A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED Protestant single man desires a situation as above; understands his business; will be found everything required. Best of reference. Address J. W., Box 220 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and plain gardener by a single young man who thoroughly understands his business and well acquainted with milking; would be willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address J. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a young man as coachman and plain gardener, and who understands his business well, and who is willing to make himself generally useful about any gentleman's place who needs his services. Can procure the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 9 John-st., in the seed-store, or a note addressed to P. F., will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted as coachman and gardener, by a respectable Protestant married man, one who thoroughly understands his business and can give the best of reference from his last employer. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 62 South-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—AN ACTIVE and respectable single young man wants a situation in the above capacity; is an excellent driver and good groom, and is highly recommended as such from his last employer; wages not so much an object as a good and respectable home. Address J. M., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED a situation as coachman and groom by a young man who understands the business thoroughly; is an excellent groom and good driver; will assist in a garden when required; will make himself useful to his employer; has good reference. Address G. W. E., Box No. 204, *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as above by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands his business; is a careful driver, and can take good care of horses; has lived with the best of families in Europe; will make himself generally useful. Address M. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER (Prussian by birth) wants a situation; he is thoroughly competent in the management of the grapery, green-house and other departments; he has had practical experience in the landscape business for a long time; he can give satisfactory assurances to any gentleman regarding his abilities; he is a married man, with one child. Address or apply, for four days, to F. W., at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a steady, sober and faithful man, with long experience in gardening and the treatment of horses; is a good careful driver; he also understands the treatment of green-house and grapery; will be obliging to his employer in all respects. The best of City and County references can be produced. Address, for three days, J. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS gardener, by a single man who understands his business, in the laying out of new grounds; also in the culture of vegetables and flowers; if required will take charge of a horse and cow; and also willing to make himself generally useful; will produce the most satisfactory reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man—no family; has a thorough practical knowledge of his business; was seven years with his last employer, to whom he can refer for character and capability. Apply, or address, H. T., at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED—A SITUATION AS a first-class gardener; he is thoroughly competent in the management of the grapery, greenhouse and other departments; he can give satisfactory reference. Apply to B. Hauft & Bro., Florists, No. 683 Broadway, corner Amity-st, New-York.

AS GARDENER.—AN ENGLISHMAN OF PRACtical experience, understanding rustic work and the improvement of a gentleman's place, wishes a situation; has most satisfactory references. Apply at No. 149 Grand st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE man, a situation as vegetable gardener and general workingman, on a gentleman's place; has the best of reference. Address, L. T., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation as gardener and coachman, by a man that understands his business; is not afraid of work; can give five years' reference of the best that can be produced; none need apply unless they are in want of a faithful servant. Address P. P., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A YOUNG MAN, SOBER, active and willing to work, wishes a situation; understands the care of horses and harness; is a good driver and an excellent raiser of stock; will make himself useful about the house and garden. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by an active and competent man, who perfectly understands his business; good City reference; no objection to any part. Can be seen at No. 50 4th-av., in the harness-store, between 8th and 9th sts.; or address C. B., for three days.

A YOUNG MAN, A NATIVE OF ENGLAND, wants a situation, either in some respectable store or in some gentleman's family. Can give good character. Has only been three months in the country. Apply at Mr. Smith's, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York. Call for two days.

A FRENCH MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN, who speaks a little English, is desirous to find some employment; is a good business man; would prefer grocery or liquor store, or hotel; compensation no object. Address M. WAUTERS, No. 402 4th-st

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
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STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET
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A comparison of our goods and prices will convince every one that we are now selling all kinds of China, Glass, Silver-plated Ware, &c., &c., at an
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White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	$3 75
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White French China Tea Plates, the dozen	90
White French China Soup Tureens, each	2 00
Gold Band French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	5 80
Gold and Colored French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	8 00
Gold Band French China Dinner Sets, 167 pieces	46 75
White French China Dinner Sets, 149 pieces	28 00
Silver-plated Table Forks, thread pattern, the doz.	4 00
Silver-plated Table Spoons, thread pattern, the doz.	4 00
Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces	18 00
Ivory-handled Table Knives, the dozen	4 50
Ivory-handled Tea Knives, the dozen	4 00
Cut-glass Goblets, the dozen	1 75
Colored Bohemian Glass Finger-bowls, the dozen	1 80

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W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
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EMBROIDERED COLLARS,
SETS AND HANDKERCHIEFS,
AT HALF PRICE.
REAL LACES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
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Are selling FOULARD SILKS, worth $12, for $5 a dress.

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TOWERS' PATENT BROOM.
ELASTICITY.
Warranted to outlast two common brooms.
EASE.
They are more easy to use.
ECONOMY.
Give them a trial and decide for yourselves.
Dépôt No. 99 Maiden-lane.

CARPETINGS AT LOW PRICES.—JOB LOT Velvet Carpetings, $1 per yard; job lot Brussels Carpetings, 75 cents per yard; three-ply Ingrain and Hemp Carpetings, Floor Oil-cloths, Mattings, &c., for sale, wholesale or retail, by
A. JOURNEAY, Jr.,
No. 373 Broadway.

$30.000—WANTED TO PURCHASE—Thirty thousand dollars' worth of staple Dry Goods, on a credit of 12, 18 and 24 months, for which good security will be given for double the amount, although not such as money can be readily borrowed upon. Address WASHINGTON, New-York Post-office, stating particulars.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS just received several cases of well-fitting corsets, at $1; also a few cases of Paris Worleys, at reduced prices. Handsome shaped skirts, her own make, $1, warranted. Corsets and skirts made to order, at No. 892 Broadway, near 19th-st. N. B.—Alexander's celebrated Gloves.

AT CUSHMAN'S, SIXTH-AV., COR. 28TH-ST., all kinds of Ribbons, Flowers, Ruches, Nets, Laces, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Dry-Goods, Yankee Notions, Toilet Soaps, &c. &c., are selling at reduced prices. Ladies please call. P. S.—Gents' fine shirts only $1 25, worth $2.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, THE entire second floor, separately or together, having bath, hot and cold water, gas, &c.; will be let on accommodating terms, and immediate possession given. Reference exchanged. Dinner at 6 o'clock. No. 25 Abingdon-square. (8th-av.)

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, with board, gas, hot and cold water, &c., in a genteel private family of six adults, may be found at No. 152 West 25th-st. Unexceptionable references desired and given.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FRONT ROOM and bedroom to let, with board, at No. 90 Clinton-st., opposite Schermerhorn-st. Convenient to South or Wall-st. Ferry.

BOARD WANTED—IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKlyn—by four young German gentlemen, in a highly respectable American family where there are no other boarders, and where a social intercourse with the family may be enjoyed. The very best of references given and required. No boarding house keepers need apply. Address, stating particulars, F. B. R., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, in Columbia, Willow, Hicks or Henry sts., between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. The entire second floor, with one attic room, of a first-class modern-built house, furnished or unfurnished. State terms for board of a gentleman and lady, with four children and one servant. Address Box No. 1,516 New-York City Post-office.

WANTED—A SUITE OF APARTMENTS, CONsisting of a parlor and three or four bedrooms, either furnished or unfurnished, with private table, in a pleasant locality, not lower than 14th-st., or higher than 39th-st. Address A. W., Box No. 1,055 New-York Post-office.

A FEW PLEASANT ROOMS, FRONT ON second floor, can be obtained with board, on very advantageous terms, by immediate application at No. 1,248 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Also, accommodation for a few gentlemen, with full or partial board.

TO BE LET—TO A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A bedroom, on the second story, with gas and use of bath, at No. 322 4th-st., between Mercer and Greene sts.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEman, in the vicinity of Washington-square. Address M. E., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

ROOM WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A comfortable room with fire and gas, without board. Address, stating terms, WALTER, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 58 EAST 16th-st., has to let, with board, a large back room on the second floor, and one on the third floor.

A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET with board at No. 54 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

TO LET—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board. Apply at No. 80 West 36th-st., one door west of Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY house, No. 353 4th-st., between Broadway and the Bowery, built for the owner's use (within the last four years) in the most substantial manner, replete with all the modern improvements, and in complete order. Lot, 25x132. A desirable chance for an investment. For further particulars, apply to R. H. CUDLIPP, No. 119 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS, FOUR-STORY brown-stone mansion on Murray Hill. 5th-av; is furnished with all the modern improvements and built in the most substantial manner. The owner would negotiate for United States Treasury Notes or Stocks at par value. None but principals need answer. Address OWNER, No. 4 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A LARGE, pleasant, and convenient cottage house, about forty feet square, surrounded by ground and well shaded in one of the pleasantest parts of Brooklyn, will be exchanged for a small and retired place in the country, convenient and within an hour of Wall-st. Address W. B., Box No. 2,794 New-York Post office.

MANSION FOR SALE.—A SUPERIOR FOUR-story brown-stone house on Lexington av., near 36th-st., 21x24x80, with furniture, if desired. Price low, and terms easy. Also, several elegant and finished mansions on Lexington, 4th, Madison and 5th avs. Apply to C. G. PRATT, No. 10 Pine-st., Room No. 12.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 23 BREVOORT-PLACE, (10th-st.,) between Broadway and University-place, 4-story, 24½x65 feet; in good order; all improvements. Apply to JOHN R WILLIS,
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE—EVERY ONE A HOME.—A number of fine lots, well located in Harlem, and ready for immediate improvement. Will sell on easy terms, or would help parties to build. Call, or address A. WARNER PLATT, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick houses, with the modern improvements, situated in De Kalb av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 287 State-st., near Bond-st., Brooklyn; will be sold cheap; a large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to W. H. WARING, No. 24 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE NEAT AND substantial well-built house on the south side of 54th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; has double extension on first and second floors, with all the modern improvements. Apply to D. DEMAREST, on the premises.

FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS, FOUR STORY, brown-stone house No. 8 West 28th-st., 25x60, full lot; built by day work; terms liberal; apply on the premises or address Box No. 2 556 Post-office, New-York.

3 MODERN-BUILT HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Containing 11 and 12 rooms each, in South Orange, on Morris and Essex R

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK. THIS DAY, 14th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, the above elegant first-class household furniture, consisting in part of elegant rosewood parlor suites, covered in satin damask, brocatel and plush, superb blackwood and gilt cabinets, work tables and etageres, elegantly carved rosewood etageres, of new and elegant designs; secretary and library bookcases, carved rosewood and oak buffets, carved oak dining-room chairs, in reps and leather; carved rosewood bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes, rosewood and mahogany amoires-a-glace, elegant bronze and marble mantel set, mahogany parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture. The above is now on exhibition, and will be positively sold, without reserve.

J. SABIN,
AUCTIONEER OF LITERARY PROPERTY,
4th-st., one door east from Broadway.

EXTENSIVE COLLECTION OF ENGLISH BOOKS, including many valuable Scientific Books
On THURSDAY, FRIDAY and MONDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 15, 16 and 19, at 7 o'clock.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st of May, A. D., 1857 and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 21 day of March, A. D., 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents, ($238,095 41,) the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fon du Lac in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the pr per equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof.

DUDLEY SELDEN, Trustee.
DECEMBER 15, 1860. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, FEB. 15, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn. Regular weekly sale, comprising a large and general assortment of household furniture; rosewood sofas, chairs and rockers, in haircloth; oval bureaus, marble-tops; mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes, dressing bureaus, chairs, painted set oak extension table, mattresses, crockery, glassware, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oilcloths, &c. Also, 2,000 clasps, three mangles, plated ware, boots, shoes, &c., &c.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE UNDER THE direction of B. Leffingwell, Esq., Referee, of valuable IVth Ward property on Cherry and James sts., Chambers-st. and James slip. P. C. BULKLEY will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, six valuable lots, with the buildings thereon, on the northwesterly corner of Cherry and James sts., and known as Nos. 80, 82 and 84 Cherry-st., and Nos. 96, 98 and 100 James-st. Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st., Jeancey-court.

J. F. WILLIAMS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON FRIDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, the stock of millinery and fancy goods, with an assortment of ladies' silk hats, trimmed, ribbons, velvets, hat frames, several show cases, also household furniture, carpets, sofas, beds, mattresses, looking-glasses, &c., at No. 414 4th-av., near 30th-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.
VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable house and lot No. 104 West 30th-st., containing all the modern improvements; gas fixtures go with the house. Lot 22x98 feet 9 inches.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, stoves, mirrors, carpets, mattresses, feather beds, bedding, curtains, kitchen furniture, &c.
JOHN HILDRETH, Attorney.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.
WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of handsome house on 45th-st., to be made at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Maps, &c., at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
575 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION—ON THURSDAY, Feb. 14 at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st. Fresh, seasonable goods, without reserve, for cash.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH of Edwd. C. ERNING, on the 26th ult., the firm of EDWARD CORNING & CO. is dissolved.

The subscriber, surviving partner, will use the name of the firm only in liquidation of its affairs.

The stock of hardware, shelf goods, cutlery, &c., as also the good will of the business, is offered for sale, and the store, No. 76 Duane-st., will be leased on favorable terms, to which the attention of hardware dealers is invited.

JASPER E. CORNING,
Surviving Partner of the late firm of
EDWARD CORNING & CO.

No. 76 DUANE-ST., New-York, Feb. 4, 1861.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of MINER & THORP, for the transaction of a general auction and commission business, at No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

HENRY D. MINER,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1861. GOULD H. THORP.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of J. W. FISHER & CO., at No. 650 Broadway, was dissolved on the 15th of December last by mutual consent.

J. W. FISHER.
JACOB S. ABRAMS.

NOTICE.—HENRY L. PIERSON, JR., AND DANIEL L. WINCHESTER are this day admitted as partners in our firm.

PIERSON & CO.
NEW-YORK Feb. 1, 1861.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received by the Trustees of Common Schools, for the XXth Ward, until WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for furnishing the materials, and doing the work necessary for the erection and finishing of a new School Building on the site now occupied by Ward School No. 32, on the north side of West 28th-st., between the 8th and 9th avs., in said Ward. Separate proposals will be received for the mason's work and materials, or for the carpenter's work and materials, and a bidder may, in addition, propose for the whole. Each proposal must state the names and residences of persons proposed by the bidder as sureties for the performance of his contract.

The plans and elevations can be seen at the office of Ammon Macvey, Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st., near Spring, of whom printed copies of the specifications can be procured. Proposals which should be indorsed "Proposals for XXth Ward Schools," will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., and at no other place; and no proposal will be received after the time above fixed. The School officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

By order of the Board of Trustees for the XXth Ward.
PETER LODEWICK,
HUBBARD G. STONE, } Committee.
JAMES G. DIMOND,

NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1861.

ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—The Board of Managers had hoped that the receipts of the Association would have superseded the necessity of a special appeal for the suffering poor of our City. But having been disappointed in this, they are compelled to submit a brief statement in their behalf.

EIGHTEEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIVE persons are now dependent upon this Association for aid. Among these are mechanics, laborers, and an unusual number of sewing women, and widows with young children, who, by failure of work, sickness and misfortune, are exposed at this inclement season, to cold, hunger and nakedness, and without charitable assistance, must severely suffer—perhaps perish. For a time, some of the unemployed were able to fall back on their previous earnings, and when these failed, the Association interposed for their relief. But their numbers have so rapidly multiplied by the increased contractions of labor as Winter advanced, that, without enlarged liberality, the Board can neither sustain the pressure now upon it, nor, without risk of suffering, reduce the number of the recipients. There having, meanwhile, been no public excitement touching the wants of the poor, the actual destitution has been greatly underrated. Funds, consequently, have come in slowly and sparingly. Some have given liberally; others have either diminished their contributions, or, supposing they were not needed, have mistakingly withheld them altogether. Hence it is, that at this period of the Winter, the month of February, when the destitution is always greatest and suffering the most severe, the Association is left without adequate means of relief. What more need be said to touch the hearts of our citizens, so famed for their liberality? The plea is not for distant strangers who have claims on others, nor for the debased and outcast; but for the virtuous poverty-stricken poor at our own doors, who have none to care for them but ourselves. Will not those give who have given before, and those who have not given give the more? Give freely, give unstintedly; for thou shalt it be measured to you again. It surely cannot be that the piteous cry of more than EIGHTEEN THOUSAND of our worthy, suffering fellow-creatures around us will be heard in vain.

To guard against misapprehension, it is proper to remark, that the present urgent pressure is not owing to an increase of destitution as compared with preceding years. In view of business derangements, it is less than might have been expected. It is not materially greater than it was the past Winter, and is more than fifty per cent. less than in 1855 and 1857. The present strait, therefore, is solely owing to the decreased contributions, consequent upon a mistaken estimate of the actual number of the needy.

Contributions may be sent to Brown Brothers & Co., No. 59 Wall-st.; R. B. Minturn, Treasurer, No. 74 South-st.; R. M. Hartley, No. 39 Bible House, Astor-place, or to any of the officers or authorized collectors.

By order of the Board,
JNO. C. GREEN, Vice-Pres't.
ROBT. B. MINTURN, Treasurer.
R. M. HARTLEY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

P. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER,
NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED AT LOWEST RATES.
LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (Thursday, Feb. 14, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.

REGULAR SALE,

Shares.		Shares.	
20	Bank of Commerce	$100	40 Broadw. & Drovs. Bk. $25
40	East River Bank	25	15 Merchant's Ins. 50
10	Lafayette Ins.	50	20 Hope Ins. 50
82	Am. Steel Sp. Mf. Co	50	50 Relief Ins. 50
30	North River Ins.	25	20 N. J. R. & Trans. Co 50
20	Brevoort Ins.	50	60 Astor Ins. 25
50	Lamar Ins.	50	24 Standard Ins. 50
15	Manhattan Ins.	50	40 Brooklyn Ins. 17
100	Am. Guano Co.	100	40 St. Mark's Ins. 25
20	U. S. S. S. Refing. Co	100	50 Fireman's Ins. 17
20	Mer. Mutual Ins.	100	50 Metropolitan Ins. 50
40	Mechs' & Trad's' Ins.	50	50 Kings Co Ins. 20
40	Knickerbocker Ins.	40	39 Col. Marine Ins. 100

$3,000 Tennessee State 6 % cent. Bonds.
4,000 North Carolina State 6 % cent. Bonds.
3,000 New-York and Erie R. (Assented) Bonds of 1871.

Next Regular sale on MONDAY, Feb. 18. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, if preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BRECKINRIDGE CANNEL COAL COMPANY.—The subscription books of the Breckinridge Coal and Oil Company are now open at the office of the Company, Room No. 5 Trinity Building, New York. Ninety per cent. of the subscription may be paid either in the bonds or reduced stock of the Breckinridge Cannel Coal Company. Ten per cent. must be paid in cash. The books will remain open until the 20th February, 1861. By order of the Directors,

G. S. ADAMS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1861.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTY DIRECTORS of this Company and three Inspectors for the next annual election will take place on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at the office, No. 65 Wall-st. The poll will be open between the hour of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. on that day. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM. GEORGE A. JONES.

Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 19, 1861.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on THURSDAY, the 31st day of January instant, and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 22d day of February next.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, 19th inst., between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock A. M.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 5, 1861.

FIFTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on the 20th day of February instant, upon Stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the 20th day of March next, upon Stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose Stock is registered at New York will receive their Dividends at the Office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose Stock is registered at Boston, at the Office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose Stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Friday, the 22d day of February instant.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 31 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1861.

INTEREST DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-annual interest dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. for the first six months of the present fiscal year, is this day declared payable to stockholders on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.

R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared to its Stockholders an Interest Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on demand.

GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

THE NAUGATUCK R. R. CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 8, 1861.

DIVIDEND NO. 11.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. on the capital stock, payable 15th inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 12th to the 19th inst., inclusive.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. on the Capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

S. R. COMSTOCK Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE MARINE INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK, Feb. 5, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad, for all points West, North-west and Southwest; also with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal. Winter arrangement commencing MONDAY, Dec. 24 1860. Trains will leave New-York as follows: For Albany—7 A. M and 4:20 P. M., Express Train from Tryon-row, near City Hall; 7:20 A. M. Express Mail Train from 26th st.; 10 A. M. Express Mail Train from Tryon-row; 10:25 A. M., Express Mail Train, from 25th-st. depôt. For Croton Falls 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville, from 28th-st. depot. For White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., stopping at all stations, from 26th-st. depôt. 6:15 P. M., stopping at all stations, from 30th-st. depôt. For Williams' Bridge, 11 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., stopping at all stations from 26th-st depôt; 11:45 P. M., (Wednesdays and Saturdays only, from 26th-st. depôt. Returning, will leave Albany 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; East Albany 7:15 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train, Albany, 10:45 A. M.; East Albany, 11 A. M., Express Mail Train. Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Tremont. White Plains, 6:10, 7:25 and 10 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge, 5:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations; 10 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) stopping at all stations.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked for Way Stations at 26th-st. Station only.

JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY and Troy connecting with trains North and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-STREET.	FROM THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.
Express, 7 and 11 A.M., and 3:25 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping cars), 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M. (Sunday included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., 12:30 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:35 and 4:30 P. M.	4 and 4:55 P. M.
Tarrytown train, 6:40 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10 cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M., North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank;) Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED WILLIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. R. Willis, No. 447 Broome-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of May next.

—Dated New-York, the 14th day of November, 1860.

JOHN R. WILLIS,
RICHARD D. WOOD, } Executors.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MONTROSE MITCHELTREE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 67 West 47th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of July, 1860.

WILLIAM MITCHELTREE, Executor.

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INSURANCE.

ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
MUTUAL BENEFIT
LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
JAN. 1, 1861.

OFFICE, No. 151 MARKET-ST., NEWARK.
AGENCY, No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Balance, per Statement, Jan. 1, 1860		$3,103,582 39
Received for Premiums during the year 1860	$763,053 55	
Received for Interest during the year 1860	214,014 19	
Total Receipts for 1860		$977,067 74
Paid Claims, by death	$267,050 000	
Paid Policies surrendered	41,111 29	
Paid Salaries, Postage, Taxes, Exchange, etc.	31,630 54	
Paid Commissions to Agents	51,325 30	
Paid Physicians' Fees	5,966 75	
Paid Annuities	1,517 00	
Paid Dividends during the year	166,500 75	$565,091 63 $411,976 11
Net Balance, Jan. 1, 1861		$3,812,558 50

ASSETS.

Cash on hand		$62,684 19
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate, worth double the amount loaned		2,327,841 68
Premium Notes, on Policies in force only, drawing 6 per cent. interest		1,279,864 17
Real estate		90,893 27
Loans on Scrip		5,921 44
Premiums, Notes and Cash, in course of transmission		45,343 75
Total Assets		$3,812,558 50

The Directors have declared a Dividend of (45) FORTY-FIVE PER CENT., and have ordered THE PAYMENT of the Dividend of 1859.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, Mathematician.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M.D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished without charge, at the office. All information desired will be given by the undersigned agents.

Dr. JAMES STEWART, the Medical Examiner in New-York, attends at the office *daily, from half-past one to half-past two o'clock, P. M.*

JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall-st., New York.

PARTICIPATION.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO 56 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL.....$200,000

CHARTERED 1824.

THE INSURED RECEIVE 75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS, WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY.

Insures buildings, merchandise, household furniture, rents, leases, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by FIRE.

DIRECTORS:

J ACOB BROUWER, President.
RUSSEL STEBBINS.....of Stebbins, Hoyt & Co.
M. L. MARSH.....of M. L. Marsh & Sons.
P. L. FOULKE.....of Joseph Foulke's Sons.
GEORGE C. SATTERLEE.....Prest. Washington Ins. Co.
JOSEPH JAMISON.....late Merchant.
WM. WHITE WRIGHT.....late Merchant.
JOHN D. WARD.....Jersey City
JAMES THOMPSON.....late James Thompson & Son.
CHARLES H. CLAYTON.....of E. B. Clayton's Sons.
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON.....of A. R. Van Nest & Co.
THEOPHILUS ANTHONY.....of Anthony & Davis.
G. B. SATTERLEE.....of Satterlee & Co.
THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE.....
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT.....of Hoyt, Sprague & Co.
NELSON RUNYON.....of Martin A. Howell & Co.
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD.....of Wells, Butterfield & Co.
FRANCIS W. HUTCHINS.....Merchant.
JOHN H. TALMAN.....
EDWARD OOTHOUT.....with William Oothout & Bro.
JOHN J. McLAREN.....of McLaren & Brown, Bankers.
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PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS will find these Troches of great benefit in preventing hoarseness and huskiness of voice.

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AN ASTOUNDING FACT.—AMONG MANY others is revealed in the pages of Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London, and New-York *Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide*, which deserves the attention of the male sex particularly, both married and single. His long and extensive practice has proven that every tenth male is suffering from debility or disease, at first local, but in a few years prostrating the nervous system, causing indigestion, constipation, palpitation and fluttering of the heart, derangement of the liver, kidneys and bladder, a ringing or buzzing in the ears or head, affecting the mind and memory so as to incapacitate the sufferer for business or pleasure. But few know the cause of their disease, though many who do let their false modesty deter them from consulting the author of the book, who is curing all such patients by hundreds. Read the book, and don't suffer any longer. It is published by LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., or the author, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, N. Y.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty st., New-York city, can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities, and female diseases. Price $1. Office No. 483 Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

NIP EVIL IN BUD.—APPLY TO DR. WARD, No. 483 Broadway, up stairs. His Unfortunate's Friend, $1, the unfailing reliance. With his other great remedies, cures permanently with dispatch. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Private Medical Treatise, to be had gratis.

DR. J. R. NEWTON, OF BOSTON, WILL practice in this City at No. 64 East 22d-st., from Tuesday, March 5, to May 1, 1861. Chronic diseases cured in a few minutes without pain.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY.—The early application to a competent physician saves much future misery. Dr. WARD performs speedy, permanent and every way satisfactory cures.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1854, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

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FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE—Plain, Decorated, and Grained. Solid Walnut and Oak Sets. Mattresses, Spring Beds, &c.

J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers.
No. 650 Broadway bet. Bleecker and Bond-sts.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE, BY A PARTY DECLINING housekeeping—a complete set of parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture—a bargain to those contemplating it. Dealers need not apply. Address H. K., Box No. 1,421 New-York Post-office.

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THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for Lynchburgh, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIA, Capt. E. M Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. SCOTIA. (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 20.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 27.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 6.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 13.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Mch 20.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 2,

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WALTON, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beech-st., on SATURDAY, March 2, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO, will sail March 30.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

VIGO, SATURDAY, Feb. 16.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, Feb. 23;
KANGAROO, S

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

[Continued from First Page.]

dream of a future Union, more perfect than that of the past, until the people shall have had a chance to declare themselves.

The professional politicians, who have brought us to our present position, can't be expected to relieve us therefrom; 'the same fountain cannot send forth sweet waters and bitter.' But I have confidence in the soundness of the masses, if they are only allowed to express themselves."

SEIZURES BY THE POLICE.

INTERCEPTION OF AMMUNITION DESTINED FOR THE SOUTH.

EIGHT THOUSAND SHARP'S CARTRIDGES, AND TEN THOUSAND PRIMERS SEIZED—THE GEORGIA MUSKETS STILL IN CUSTODY.

A further seizure of a considerable quantity of fixed ammunition destined for Charleston, *vid* Savannah, was yesterday made by the Police attached to the Steamboat Squad, which was about to be shipped by steamer *Huntsville*. Officers ARMSTRONG and LINDSEY, who were stationed at Pier No. 12, North River, occupied by H. B. CROMWELL & Co.'s line of steamers, observed cart No. 1,664 drive upon the Pier at 8 o'clock A. M., with a small box marked J. E. ADGER & Co., Charleston, S. C. Believing that the box contained something "contraband," the officers took temporary charge of it, and notified Sergeant GERAT of the circumstance.

Upon the arrival of that officer, the box was opened and found to contain another box, the lid of which was secured by screws. On opening this, the inner box was found to be divided into compartments, and contained, in nicely-arranged packages, 10,000 Sharpe's primers, or caps. The box was shipped by Adams' Express Company, per steamer *Huntsville*.

At 11:30 A. M. two suspicious-looking boxes came down marked "H. S.," suggesting, probably, that they contained *hard shooters*. These were also detained, and, on being opened, there were found three smaller boxes, each of which had 1,000 Sharpe's rifle cartridges, and the larger box having 5,000 cartridges, being 8,000 in all. They had evidently been made up in great haste, and not with the usual perfection.

Mr. CROMWELL mildly remonstrated against the seizure of the cases, but they were removed to the new arsenal in Thirty-fifth-street by order of the Superintendent.

Mr. J. E. ADGER is a well-known hardware merchant in Charleston, and as the primers, like the cartridges, were for Sharp's carbines, it is presumed that both consignments were for the same firm. It is believed that quantities of arms are shipped in barrels and other packages which do not attract notice or excite suspicion. Shipments are made by sailing vessels, by the way of Camden and Amboy to Philadelphia, and thence by railroad South; and also to Norfolk and Richmond, at which places the packages are shipped to their more Southern destinations.

THE GEORGIA MUSKETS.

The ten cases of muskets belonging to citizens of Georgia, about which so much has already been said, are still in the custody of the Police authorities. Yesterday Mr. LAMAR called again on the Superintendent of Police, in company with Mr. SYMS, who said he had sold the arms to the authorities of Georgia and received an equivalent, which prevented him from putting in a claim for them. Mr. LAMAR then demanded the guns. Mr. KENNEDY replied that he should not give them up except upon a legal process, and that he would again seize them if he afterwards discovered them being shipped to any of the seceding States. Mr. LAMAR was yesterday in correspondence with Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, on the subject.

IMPORTANT MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States revenue cutter *Harriet Lane* is to be temporarily converted into a man-of-war. She went over, yesterday, to the Brooklyn Navy-yard to receive a new and formidable armament. Four thirty-three hundred weight guns, one 12-pound howitzer, and a quantity of shot and shell will be put on board. It is said that a marine guard is to be detailed for her immediately.

We are in a position to state that officers who have resigned in the United States service, are endeavoring to obtain men for the secession armies and navies from Northern arsenals and navy-yards. Lieut. KIRKLAND, late of the marine corps, has written to a marine at this place, asking him to influence "all soldiers who have put up their time in Uncle Sam's service," to enter the Georgian army, where they will receive all the extra pay and emoluments that reënlistment in the Federal forces would entitle them to. Lieut. KIRKLAND is a native of North Carolina, and is married to a daughter or niece of Col. HARDEE. His offer will have little effect on the United States troops.

Matters are getting brisk at the Norfolk Navy-yard. The *Portsmouth* and *Germantown* are being rapidly prepared for commission. The premises are literally filled with coal; which seems to make the Virginian people expect that Gosport will soon become a great coaling place for United States steamers.

The United States steam gunboat *Mohawk*, which arrived here a few days since, has been hauled alongside the wharf at the Navy-yard, and will be overhauled at once. Her present officers and crew, it is said, are not to be detached.

In obedience to orders from Washington, the United States ship *Supply* is not to be put out of commission, as was expected, but will be immediately filled with stores and provisions for the squadron now cruising off Florida. As every exertion is being made to expedite her outfit, she will be ready in a few days. Letters for the *Brooklyn*, *Macedonian*, *Wyandotte*, *St. Louis* and *Sabine*, will be forwarded by her, if left at the Brooklyn Naval Lyceum, without expense.

Those sailors and marines whom circumstances render it necessary to retain in the service beyond the specified time, will receive one-fourth their usual pay, in addition to their present wages. The act of Congress which provides for this, expressly reserves, on the part of the Government, the right to hold enlisted men as long as "the interests of the country demand it," on the condition aforesaid.

FROM THE TORTUGAS.

U. S. S. MACEDONIAN, TORTUGAS, Feb. 3, 1861.

The *Brooklyn* has arrived and landed her ordnance. This place is in a perfect state of defence. Major-General CHASE will hardly attempt the assault of any fort protected by the United States.

We are very desponding on board of this vessel—the Southern officers particularly. Loyal to every honorable and constitutional principle, they deplore the condition of affairs, and still hope even against hope.

Something of a counter-irritant was administered by the perusal of a very silly manifesto from a Mr. HAMILTON, late Lieutenant U. S. N. That young man's naval experience must have been rather peculiar, when he can have the *modest assurance* to publicly advise old Southern gentlemen to *steal* their ships, be guilty of treason, and gain the contempt of every chivalric and high-toned man.

If the ex-lieutenant has been purchased at his own estimated value, the State of South Carolina has been sadly swindled! His departure from the service has caused no unhappiness.

We sail at once for Pensacola, and hope to hear good news of union, peace and good-will.

RESIGNATION OF LIEUT. SILL.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your Washington correspondent this morning mentions the resignation of Lieut. SILL, (from the Ordnance, not the Artillery,) in a connection which does him injustice.

In July last, Mr. SILL gave the Department the customary six months' notice of resignation—and this was without the slightest anticipation of the present unhappy state of affairs. So far from apprehensions of active duty having influenced him in this respect, he, on the contrary, accompanied his formal letter of resignation with a letter to the Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, by which he places himself at the call of the service whenever the Department may find or deem it desirable. And he would have abandoned altogether his purpose to resign were it not for business engagements entered into prior to the Presidential election.

Respectfully yours, H.

A BOLD IMPOSTURE.

An attempt was made last evening to flood the City with a bogus sheet called the *Extra Press*, announcing an attack upon Fort Sumter, the bombardment of Charleston, and other equally startling intelligence. This was a futile effort to repeat the clumsy imposture practised some four weeks ago, but the Police nipped it in the bud by arresting one of the newsboys with an armful of the papers as he was running through the Park. The officers went to No. 23 Ann street, where the sheets were sold, and found about one hundred boys, large and small, ready to buy them. As the policemen entered the place the lights were extinguished, and the enterprising publisher, whose name is known, made good his escape. Word was telegraphed from the Second Ward Station to Headquarters to arrest any boys offering the bogus sheets for sale. Later in the evening, Officer WATERS found about 600 copies of the paper, which he took possession of, and removed to the Station-house.

SALUTE FOR THE UNION.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Feb. 13.

Thirty-four guns were fired here this evening in honor of the Union and the declaration at Washington of the election of President and Vice-President.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Proceedings of the California Legislature, &c.

FORT KEARNEY, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

The Pony Express passed at 6:30 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan. 26.

Arrived, 24th, *Web Foot*, New-York; 25th, steamer *Sonora*, Panama; ship *Richard Busteed*, Manilla, with a cargo of sugar; bark *Louisa*, Australia. Sailed, 23d, bark *Otto*, Sydney, with a cargo of wheat.

The firm of Messrs. ABERNETHY, CLARK & Co., extensive lumber dealers of this city, have failed for a large amount. They have been engaged for many years in the business, and received their supplies, principally from Oregon.

Some four or five sets of Union resolutions have been introduced into the Legislature, and made the special order in the Senate for Thursday next. None of the resolutions offered thus far either excuse or express sympathy for the Secessionists, although they nearly all urge compromise on the part of the Northern States.

Both branches of the Legislature have passed an act transferring $150,000 from the Swamp Land Fund to the General Fund, so as to place the fund in a condition to pay salaries and other legislative expenses. The act provides for returning the money on the 2d of November next.

An exciting debate has taken place in the Assembly over the resolutions to expunge from the Legislative record the vote against the late Senator BRODERICK, for opposing the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. The resolutions passed that body by 41 to 32.

All the candidates for the United States Senate are invited to address a meeting of the Legislature and the public, at Sacramento, this evening, on the state of the Union. It is believed that none of them will respond to the invitation.

An effort is making among the Douglas members of the Legislature to hold a caucus on Tuesday or Thursday of next week, to nominate a Senatorial candidate.

An incendiary fire occurred at Sacramento on the 24th, destroying a large boarding-house, known as the "Palace." The inmates barely escaped with their lives. Loss about $150,000.

Two tons of average copper ore, from Calaveras County, have been assayed in this city, proving to contain gold, silver and copper at $112 per ton the proportion of gold and silver being about $14 to the ton.

COMMERCIAL.

In a few lines of goods there has been slightly increased sales. During the past day or two the fair feeling in trade, fine weather, good roads, being availed of to transport goods more freely into the interior.

The general tone of trade is that of quietness in regard to most exported articles, with pretty active export demand for the leading articles of domestic produce. Sales ADAMANTINE CANDLES, at 20c @21c. ₱ lb. SUGAR—sales, 1,000 sacks China No. 1, in good order, at $8 27½@$8 35. WHEAT, delivered alongside of ship, $1 70@$1 75 ₱ 100 lbs.; miller pay a slight advance upon these prices.

The New-Mexican Mail.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Wednesday, Feb. 13.

The New-Mexican mail, from Pawnee Fork, arrived this morning. Nothing had been heard from the incoming mail, which should have connected with this one at Pawnee Fork. The snow has all disappeared from the Plains, and left the roads almost impassable.

Affairs in Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

Gov. ROBINSON has called the State Legislature to meet March 26. Much interest is felt in regard to the election of United States Senators.

BEEBE, the late acting Governor of the Territory, has appointed four Commissioners to the Peace Conference at Washington, and it is thought Gov. ROBINSON will also appoint Commissioners.

Latest Dispatch from Kansas to the New-York Committee.

ARCHISON, Kan., Tuesday, Feb. 12.

We are crowding provisions as fast as possible south and west to dépôts; teams are giving out and dying; hogs are starving in droves, and cattle are famishing. Three children starved in Marshall County, if rumor is true, but the story comes straight. The people are now alarmed, and all who can are fleeing the Territory from remote settlements. Unless relief dépôts save them, the panic must soon prevail. We are pressing forward by faith in the New-York Committee; their promptness will secure the salvation of the whole work. We await breathlessly and anxiously the Legislature's action. A week's delay would be fatal to seed wheat; exertion this week insures the gain or loss of one million to this people. The New-York Committee have telegraphed in reply, "The prospects are you will be supplied; do not despair."

The Canada Fugitive Slave Case.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

The English writ of *habeas corpus* in the ANDERSON case was served on the Sheriff on Monday. If the prisoner is remanded by the Canadian Court, he will then be taken to England.

The Camden and Amboy Railroad.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

The contest of the great monopoly against the principle of free Railroad, was begun, to-day, in the New-Jersey Legislature, and resulted in its signal overthrow.

The Somerset and Hunterdon Farmers' Railroad was ordered to a third reading, and a test motion for its indefinite postponement was lost by 22 ayes, against 34 noes.

There is great rejoicing on the part of the friends of the bill.

Fire in Baldwinsville, N. Y.

BALDWINSVILLE, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

A fire, at 10 o'clock last night, destroyed the flouring mill owned by JOHNSON, COOK & Co., and contents. Loss, $100,000 on the mill, and $40,000 on grain; insured for about $18,000, mostly in the following Companies: Hartford, Conn.; Fulton, New-York; and Hampden, Springfield, Mass. The fire is supposed to have originated by friction of the machinery. The distillery adjoining was saved.

Fire at Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

Block Nos. 33 and 37 Commercial-street, occupied by SHERMAN & HALL and others, with a large stock of teas, tobacco, etc., were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss not estimated.

Serious Steamboat Disaster.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

Yesterday morning the steamer *Sunshine* picked up a snag at Kaskaskia Bend, which, passing through her guard, burst the steam-pipe. Several persons were scalded, among them two of the deck hands, who subsequently died.

Non-Arrival of the City of Baltimore.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, Feb. 13—Midnight.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool on the 30th, *viâ* Queenstown on the 31st ult.

Wind, N. N. W. Weather clear.

Non-Arrival of the North American.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Feb. 13—11 P. M.

The steamship *North American* from Liverpool on Jan. 31 *viâ* Queenstown, Feb. 1, has not been signaled up to the present.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

The steamship *Augusta* arrived at 9 o'clock Tuesday night. All well.

THE SUICIDE OF CAPT. TILTON.—The Washington *Star* of February 9, gives the following particulars of the recent suicide in that city:

"It seems that for some time past Capt. TILTON has been laboring under an unfortunate depression of spirits, caused in the main by the sectional difficulties existing throughout the country. He attended to the business of his office yesterday as usual, and after returning to his residence, a number of friends called upon him, with whom he conversed about the prevailing topic until the dinner hour. After his friends retired, his family noticed that his melancholy augmented, and in a few minutes he returned to his room. Having no suspicion as to his purpose, they sat down to dinner, and in a few minutes heard a heavy fall overhead, and rushing up to his room found him lying on the floor, which was deluged with his life blood. The unfortunate man had discharged a pistol at his head, causing instant death.

He entered the service in 1822 as a midshipman, and was commissioned as a commander in 1853. He stood a high in the service as any other officer of his rank. His last cruize was in the command of the sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, on the Home squadron from which he returned in April, 1857. Subsequently he was assigned to duty here, as a member of the Light house Board, in which capacity he was engaged at the time of the sad occurrence. When commanding the *Saratoga* he contracted the Chagres fever, and ever since had been troubled with an affection of the head from its effects. His mind had been greatly troubled with the sad condition of the country for two months past. His age was somewhere about fifty-four. He leaves a large and very interesting family, residing in this city. His remains were to be taken to Annapolis, where (being a native of Delaware) he resided for a long period.

FROM HAVANA.

Interesting Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Friday, Feb. 8, 1861.

Don PEDRO C. BOMBALIER, the proprietor, or rather the former proprietor and founder of the Express between the United States and this city, has been honored by the Queen of Spain with the Cross of the Order of CHARLES V., with which he was recently "condecorated" at the "Chapel of the Palace," His Excellency the Captain-General appearing as Grand Master of the Order, the Padre PEREIRA as Priest, and Don JOAQUIN LUQUE Y ROMERO as the Master of Ceremonies. The Conde de Cañango was Padrino (godfather) to the neophyte, and there were also present Don Manuel Gonzalez del Valle, Don Miguel Suarez Vigil, Don Antonio Garcia Riorzo, Don José Alonzo y Delgado, Don José I de Arazorza, Don José Segundo, and Don José Chinchilla.

On the birthday of the Prince of Asturias, (23d ult.,) the Marquis de la Real Compañia presented His Excellency the Captain-General with two "bonos," each of the value of $100, the proceeds of which are to be distributed among the sufferers by the last inundations in Spain. The Marques must have forgotten the old Latin proverb, "*Bis dat, qui Cito dat*," when he made this donation, or he would not have compelled those who are to be the recipients of his bounty to wait four, five, six or seven months before the full amount of his gift can be realized for distribution.

A negro some little time since stole some lottery tickets. A few days ago he and a white man, an accomplice, were arrested. One of the tickets stolen drew the approximation to the $10,000 prize.

The British bark *Halifax* has been recently wrecked in front of Cienfuegos.

A "Royal Order" dated Madrid, 28th December last, and recently published here, appoints Don JOSE M. DE NAGUERA, Chief of Section in the office of the Secretary of the "*Civil* Government of the Island," and Don MANUEL MARIN CARBAJAL, Cashier of the administration of "Maritime Rents"—(the Custom House.)

Another "Royal Order" of same date appoints Don MARIANO ESCARTIN LAS CASAS, Attorney of the Royal Chancery of Porto Rico.

We have Intelligence from Cienfuegos after a long dispute among the members of the Ayuntamiento (corporation) that it has at length been decided to permit the erection of wooden houses in some parts of that City.

Since I last had this pleasure, I have seen a private letter dated "Oceumare, (Venezuela) 4th January, 1861," which states that at nine o'clock, A. M., of that day, MARTIN GOMERZ, at the head of a strong party had attacked that City, but that after six hours fighting he was compelled to retire. That Gen. PINTO had arrived to assist the inhabitants, but before he reached the City the enemy was defeated. He, however, started in pursuit of the flying foe. This letter was received by the Spanish steamer *Cuba*, which arrived from St. Thomas, &c., &c., on the 26th inst.

The Spanish Bank of Havana decreased its line of Discounts during the week ending Saturday, Jan. 26, $242,320 86,—a trifling amount, certainly, but small though it be, in these hard times such an act is not likely to relieve the tightness of the Money market.

Two Chinese, "Asiaticos free colonists," (I like to give all persons their correct titles,) were severely injured at the saw-mills in the Calzada de San Lazalr, a suburb of this city, on the 25th ult., by some heavy planks falling upon them.

Don XAVIER GOMEZ DE LA CANA has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Guanajay, and Don JUAN HUERTUS, of Sastre, Lieutenant-Governor of Juxner.

A new bridge is to be erected across the river Yumuri, at Matanzas.

The measles are very prevalent at Matanzas. Happily, the disease proves fatal only in few instances.

A man, 73 years of age, was run over last week by a cart in Cuizadu del Monte (a suburb of this city,) and sustained severe injuries.

On 24th inst., near the estate Candelarin, on the Cienfuegos Railroad, a horse on the track, threw the train off of it. The horse was killed, and three men severely injured.

NIXON'S Royal Equestrian troupe is about to perform beneath a canvas, erected at the place where Col. WOOD recently exhibited the California menagerie.

The *Crusader* having been detained a day by a "norther," sailed 29th instant, it is believed, for her old cruising ground. If Lieut. MAFFIT received any orders to proceed elsewhere, "he kept his own counsel."

The Spanish bark *Observador*, which arrived here 28th instant from Cadiz and Teneriffe, brought Capt. G. G. BERRY, eighteen of the crew, and nine ladies and children, late passengers on board the four-masted ship *David Brown*, of New York, which sprung a leak, after being eighty days at sea on her passage from San Francisco to Liverpool, England. She sailed from San Francisco with a crew of twenty-two men, nine females and children, and four or five male passengers. When she sprung a leak the Captain bore up for the Island of St. Thomas. By unceasing exertions it was managed to get within about a thousand miles to the east of that Island, when it being found utterly impossible to keep the ship longer afloat it was determined to abandon her, the Captain taking one boat with eighteen of the crew, and the female and children passengers, and the first officer another boat with the remainder of the crew and the male passengers. After they had been at sea three days the boats parted company, and the boat commanded by the first officer has not since been heard of. Having been at sea nine days in an open boat, during which period they endured almost before-unheard of sufferings for want of food and water, they were, on 14th ult, fortunately picked up by the *Observador*, in lat. 19° 19' W. and lon. 44° 28', and brought to this port. The passengers being all British subjects—among them, I understand, is the wife of the book-keeper of the Agents of the ROTHSCHILDS at San Francisco,—were immediately taken charge of, and kindly cared for by JOSEPH T. CRAWFORD, Esq., C. B. British Consul-General in Cuba, who with his son, JOHN V. CRAWFORD, Esq., British Vice-Consul General and Mrs. and Miss CRAWFORD, were unceasing in their efforts until they had placed the unfortunate shipwrecked ladies in positions of comparative comfort. They proceeded to England in the Royal Mail Steamship Company's steamship *Teviot*, which sailed hence for Southampton on the 7th inst.

The notorious slaver-yacht *Wanderer* is again understood to be preparing for another voyage to the Coast of Africa. She is to go on the dry-dock to have her bottom cleaned, and I hear a Capt. BROWN from *Florida* is to command her.

The *Don Juan* slaver landed her cargo of Bozales at Las Pasas, a fact I was not enabled to ascertain when I first wrote you about her. She was commanded by one Capt. GALLET, a member of the French "Legion of Honor." It is thus shown how well deserving he must be to have this mark of *respectability* conferred upon him.

The Spanish steamer of war, *Velasco*, arrived from Vera Cruz, 4th inst., bringing as passengers Señor Don JOAQUIN FRANCISCO PACHECO, late Spanish Minister to the Government of MIRAMON, and all the members of the Spanish Legation to Mexico, the Pope's Nuncio in that country, and the illustrious MIRAMON himself.

The Spanish ship *Curmen*, from this port to Matanzas with a cargo of coals, has been the scene of a terrible disaster. While taking in a cargo of sugar at Matanzas several seamen were smothered or rather suffocated in her hold. It is supposed they were killed by a gas left by the coal in her hold.

Less than a week since two American Engineers were riding together in the country within fifty miles to the westward of this city, when they were stopped, robbed, their hands tightly bound and their persons fastened to trees, by two men armed with blunderbusses. One of them managed to get his hands loose, and set himself and companion in misfortune at liberty.

The brig *A. A. Chapman*, LAMONT, master, arrived here on the 6th inst. from New-Orleans, came into this harbor with the "Pelican flag" hoisted at the main. She was cleared at New-Orleans by the United States Revenue authorities on the 31st ult. As soon as she came to an anchor all the other American vessels in port hoisted the "Stars and Stripes" and kept them flying during the day. The *M. A. Stevens* arrived from New-Orleans during the same day. It is not known whether she brought the "Pelican flag" or not; at any rate, she did not hoist it on her arrival here.

The Bonded Warehouses—Note from W. N. McIntire, Esq.

No. 12 BROAD-STREET, NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An editorial article in your issue of yesterday, under the caption, "Alarm in reference to Bonded Goods," while discussing the recent extraction of silks from the U. S. Bonded Warehouse upon forged permits, charges us with the responsibility of this robbery.

By your kind permission we avail ourselves of this opportunity to correct, in a few words, a prevalent misapprehension as to the respective rights and duties of the Government and the Public Store Contractors, under the system inaugurated by the late Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. HOWELL COBB.

The contract upon which the existing management of the Public Store is based, simply confers on us the power to employ laborers, who perform the routine of manual service under the directions of the United States storekeeper and the appraisers. We have no control or disposition whatsoever of the merchandise in No. 12 Broad-street, (although responsible for losses which may occur through the negligence or dishonesty of the contractors or their employes,) the same being received and delivered by Government officers; nor is the authority or responsibility of the Collector in reference to the same at all modified by any rights or duties accruing to us under the said instrument. We transfer goods from the ship to the Public Store and pay the cartage thereon. Cartmen are also in our employ to remove merchandise (when examined and passed as correct by the appraisers) to the importer's store; but this is entirely at his option, as he may employ his own agent for that purpose.

The author of your "alarm" article discovers that the missing silks were withdrawn from the Public Store. This is untrue. The "silks" referred to were in fact taken from the Bonded Stores Nos. 54 Washington-street and 71 Greenwich-street, of which Messrs. BLUXOME and JACKSON are the respective proprietors, and with which we are in no way connected.

The attempts to trace the source of every dishonesty which happens at the Custom-house to the Public Store Contractors, proceed as much from malice as ignorance, as also do the efforts to impugn the integrity of the Government and ourselves in the negotiations which resulted in the present contract. We trust that this explanation will enable the public to judge impartially of these accusations.

WILLIAM N. McINTIRE,
For the Contractors.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—This Committee met last evening, at No. 618 Broadway, E. D. SMITH presiding. A letter was read from Hon. C. H. VAN WYCK, M. C., thanking the Committee for their resolutions indorsing his recent speech in Congress. It was resolved that Hon. J. W. EDMONDS be invited to deliver an oration on the 22d of this month, on "Washington." The following Committee was appointed to proceed to Albany, and escort the President elect to New-York: E. D. Smith, Charles S. Spencer, Abram Wakeman, O. W. Brennan, A. J. Williamson, John Keyser, John H. White and Edgar Ketchum.

NATIONAL GUARD REGIMENTAL DRILL.—No less than a thousand spectators of both sexes viewed the Regimental drill of the Seventh Regiment at the Tompkins Market Arsenal last evening. So great was the rush of visiters that hundreds were refused admittance—to the great grief not only of the disappointed fair ones, but also of the gallant but trusty sentinels. Major SHALER (formerly Capt. SHALER, of the Second Company,) relieved Col. LEFFERTS in commanding the Regiment during the evening. Of course, the drilling was superb.

FIRE IN A STABLE.—Shortly before 8 o'clock last evening, the frame stables No. 269 East Twelfth-street was destroyed by fire, and three horses, valued in the aggregate at $300, were burned to death. PATRICK KERE owned two of the animals, and THOMAS SKILLING the other one. Neither was insured. The loss upon the building is about $50. The fire was of incendiary origin.

LECTURE THIS EVENING.—Rev. Mr. MILBURN will deliver his amusing lecture on "English Roast Beef and Plum Pudding;" or, more of "What a Blind Man Saw in England," this evening, at the Cooper Institute.

Anniversary of the Fourth Ward Mission.

INTERESTING EXERCISES AT COOPER INSTITUTE—A BRILLIANT SCENE.

The second anniversary of the Fourth Ward Mission School last evening was the occasion of one of the most interesting exhibitions ever witnessed within the walls of the Cooper Institute. Never before were there so many of the gentler sex convened in the large hall, and never was the edifice so completely crammed with spectators. The three hundred children belonging to the Mission were seated on the platform, and with their bright faces, clean aprons and bustling activity, contributed to beautify the *coup d'œil*. So great was the crowd, however, that not even the excellent ventilating apparatus and the diligent attention of the ever-faithful engineer could render the atmosphere tolerable. The audience seemed to swelter throughout the evening.

The exercises, nevertheless, commanded the attention of all. The addresses by the presiding officer, WILSON G. HUNT, Esq., Rev. Dr. LATHROP, Dr. HOGE and Dr. HAGUE, and the reading of the annual report by Rev. W. C. VAN METER, occupied the major portion of the time. The intersices were, however, pleasingly filled with exercises by the children, whose singing was received with special favor. The following extracts from the report exhibit the detailed operations of the Mission:

The plan of the Mission contemplated receiving 75 to 100 children, and employing two persons, at an expense of about $2,500 during the year.

The report shows that over 700 were received, washed, clothed, fed, taught, and many provided with places or sent to carefully selected homes.

Eleven persons are employed in the various departments, and over $6 500 have been expended in carrying on this noble work.

Over 10,000 garments, pieces of bedding, and pairs of shoes and boots, were carefully distributed among the needy.

About one hundred noble-hearted ladies, belonging to various Christian denominations, have enrolled their names and divided themselves into five classes, each class taking one day in the week to labor in the wardrobe and school-room, and to visit the homes of the children.

The success of this Mission is without a parallel among the benevolent institutions in the City. Without any fund to draw upon, or appropriation from the City or State, or even a dollar from the School Fund, so judiciously have the financial affairs been conducted that these unexpected and increased demands have been promptly met, and the Society *owes not one dollar*.

The earnest appeal for pecuniary aid to the institution met with a hearty and bountiful response—not so generous, however, but that more aid will be gratefully received by the managers.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held yesterday afternoon; Mr. CYRUS CURTISS, in the absence of the President, occupied the Chair.

The weekly statement shows that there were 228 arrivals from the 6th to the 13th inst., making 2,993 since January 1; receipts for commutation of passengers, $1,553 54; balance in Bank, $3,977 76. There are in the Institution at Ward's Island, 1,276.

A communication was laid before the Board from Messrs. LUDLUM & HEINEKEN, agents of the Virginia Steamship Company, in response to the demand of the Commissioners, that they should file bonds for the passengers of the ship *Globus*, which, it will be remembered was burned at sea. The passengers arrived at Norfolk, and were brought to this port by the steamship *Roanoke*. Messrs L. & H. contested the demand on the ground that the passengers in question were not "alien" in the sense contemplated by the law, having come from a port of the United States from which they could just as well have come by railroad. Besides, they had paid the regular commutation money. They were, upon arrival, taken to the Shakespeare Hotel, where they were comfortably provided for, and a large portion of them had already gone West. Mr. JELLINGHAUSS, President of the German Society, also stated that each of these wrecked passengers were paid the sum of $25, and otherwise assisted by that Society in proceeding to the West. On motion of Mr. PURDY the Bonds in this case were remitted, and the Board adjourned.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. A. H. Sibley, of Rochester; Capt. M. M. Cook, of Wilmington, Del.; R. J. Stevens, of San Francisco; J. Miller and A. J. Teitz, of Augusta, Ga., are at the Astor House.

Hon. E. Dickinson, of Massachusetts; T. J. Madenos, of Portugal; Victor de Silva Freder, of Brazil; R. H. Brockway, of Tennessee; M. W. Cameron, of Virginia; W. White, of St. Louis; E. S. Lewellyn, of Virginia, and E. A. Raymond, of Massachusetts, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Dr. H. L. Nichols, of Sacramento, Cal.; Col. G. Pratt, E. F. Jenkins and T. H. Hodge, of Md., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

G. B. Dixwell, R. S. Fay and E. F. Bowditch, of Boston; A. Wild, of Albany, and R. F. Carter, of Ireland, are at the Brevort House.

M. Lamoreaux and J. M. Brown, of St. Louis; Lieut Carpenter, of the U. S. Navy; E Johnson, of the Army, and Col. M. A. Zabriski, of New-Jersey, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

N. P. Willis, of Idlewild; H. H. Hickman, of Georgia, and J. C. Campbell, of Washington Heights, are at the Union-place Hotel.

C. R. Jones, of the U. S. Navy, and W. W. Loring and J. Selden, of the Army, are at the New-York Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—Last Sunday night, as a man named HENRY GRAY was passing through Bond-street, a gang of rowdies made an unprovoked attack upon him, and, while attempting to defend himself, one of the party stabbed him severely with a knife. GRAY's call for assistance attracted the attention of some persons, when the ruffians retreated. Yesterday WILLIAM KELLY was arrested on suspicion of being one of the parties engaged in the assault, and was fully identified by GRAY. KELLY was committed to answer.

A GOLDEN SURPRISE.—The congregation of the Bushwick Dutch Reformed Church, on Tuesday evening, got up a surprise party at the house of their pastor, Rev. S. H. MEEKER, and during the evening presented him with a purse containing $150.

PRESENTATION.—The Colt Guard, of Hartford, Conn., have recently presented the National Greys, Capt. MORGAN, with a revolving rifle and a revolving pistol of their own make, as a token of their regard.

THE COURTS.—GENERAL TERM.—Calendar for this day—Nos. 43, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58 59, 60, 64, 65, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71. CITY COURT.—Nos. 30, 34, 35, 38, 39, 40, 41, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 15, 54, 55.

—It is said that Heenan intends to set up a gambling saloon in New-Orleans, where he is satisfied there is a fine opening for a young man.

PERSONAL.

—The Lockport *Advertiser* says that on Feb. 7, when the mercury was ten degrees below zero, a lady and gentleman came some nine miles to Lockport, in a cutter, for the purpose of being married. When they arrived at the American Hotel, the gentleman's face and ears were frozen, and also the lady's nose. As soon as the marriage ceremony was performed they prepared to leave, and were soon on their way rejoicing.

—The bruisers in Boston were greatly exasperated when the *Canada* arrived at her wharf on Monday, to find that they had been sold by the announcement that Tom Sayers was among the passengers. The hoax was conceived just as the vessel in question was entering Halifax, and so well was it carried out, that the Bluenoses were completely bamboozled.

—Mrs. Hartung has nearly completed the third year of her confinement in the jail at Albany. She retains her health and spirits, and has not yet relinquished hope of regaining her freedom. Her mother, who lives about four miles from Albany, visits her regularly once a week, bringing various articles of food and little luxuries to contribute to her comfort.

—Mr. G. W. Smith, editor of the Pike County (Ill.) *Enterprise* walked out of a third story window of a house in Hannibal (Mo.) a few days since and broke his leg. It is supposed that a temporary fit of insanity released him of all responsibility for the foolish performance.

—Thomas Neander, an industrious Mechanic in Cincinnati, committed suicide a few days since, while laboring under the delusion that some one was going to charge him with having committed a robbery.

—Mrs. Gov. Pickens is said to have left Charleston to make a visit to Texas. The special object of her desire to get as far as possible from Fort Sumter at the present time does not appear.

—Gov. Fairbanks, of Vermont, cautions the public against a lottery swindle, purporting to be managed by S. B. Hale & Co., at North Thetford, Vt., called the "Havana Plan."

—There is a young man now in Chicago engaged in the highly respectable, but not very lucrative business of bill-posting, who was worth $70,000 two years ago. Rum was his ruin.

—Mr. Buchanan, it is said, has it in contemplation to write a history of President Polk's Administration. Will any one be in a hurry to do him a like service?

—On behalf of Senator Wigfall, Mr. H. P. Brewster denies that that gentleman has had any difficulty with Senator Johnson.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

FLOUR dull and heavy; Ohio and Howard-street are held at $5 12½, no sales; City Mills, nominally at $5. WHEAT dull; Red, $1 20@$1 28; White, $1 35@$1 55. CORN dull and heavy; Yellow, at 55c. 57c. PROVISIONS quiet, steady, and unchanged. COFFEE active, at 12½c.@13c. WHISKY dull, at 17½c.@18c.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

FLOUR dull and drooping, at $4 50 for Superfine. WHISKY steady, at 13¾c. MESS PORK, $16 75@$17. LARD, 9¾c.@10c. Money market and Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

COTTON firm; sales, to-day, 12,000 bales, at 10¾c. @ 11c. for Middling. SUGAR quiet, at 4¾c.@5¾c. for fair to fully fair. LARD, in barrels, at 10¼c. WHISKY at 17¾c. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, ⅝d. Exchange on London 102@103.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

COTTON—Sales to-day 3,800 bales Middling at 10¾c.@11c.; sales of three days 7,000 bales; receipts of three days 9,305 bales. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, ⅝d.@¾d. Sterling Exchange 1@3 ₱ cent. premium.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

FLOUR weak, at $5 25@$5 50. WHEAT quiet; White, at $1 33@$1 40; Red, $1 25@$1 26. CORN steady; New Yellow, 56c.@57c. COFFEE firm, at full rates. WHISKY, 17¾c.@18c.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig Winyau from Cadiz—Chas. Eisenhut, Henry C. Amand.

In Schooner Horace, from St. Jago de Cuba—D. Vivien, Jose M. Moreno.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 55 | Sun sets..... 5 34 | Moon sets....10 37

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10 36 | Gov. Island..11 25 | Hell Gate....12 47

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13.

Cleared.

Steamships Huntsville, Post, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Florida, Crowell, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son; Columbia, Berry, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Kedar, (Br.,) Muir, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Ship Warhawk, Simmons, Liverpool, C. Comstock.

Barks Atalanta, (Brem.) Horstman, Bremen, Henning & Gosling; Mary Lucretia, Bowers, Havana, Trujillo & Russell.

Brigs Demerara, Cunningham, Cardenas, Nesmith & Sons; Atlantic, Merrill, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Ada (Br.,) Greene, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf; Nassau, Creighton, Waterford